PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
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No. 54,134.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M. 1907	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd June	OCEANA	6610	....	.....
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
13th „	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
27th „	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	....	....
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th „	PERSIA	7951	....	....
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
* 31st „	*CALEDONIA	7558	....	.....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509	....	.....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	15th Aug. „

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	26th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Billaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOO covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price:—Rs. 1.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 27th June	1 p.m. (direct).
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 28th June	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 24th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 13th July calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
21st June, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	26th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 190
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	....	27th June
HIROSHIMA MARU.	...	Mocker	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

PARCELS, PACKAGES & surplus heavy baggage received and shipped at low rates by our "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" to all parts of the World.

THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.

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STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR..........£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..........£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..........£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co, HUMMUM STREET.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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W. H. ALLEN SON & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BEDFORD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Enclosed Gear Forced Lubrication Engines for Electric Lighting.

Coupled High Speed Engines and Dynamos.

Centrifugal Pumping Plants.

Electric Motors and Dynamos.

Fans & Engines for Induced Draught Appliances.

Estimates and Particulars from the Agents for Western India,

MARSLAND PRICE & CO.,
Mazagon, BOMBAY.

FINEST
TEAS.

LIPTON, LTD.

CHOICEST
COFFEES.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to **W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.** BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

THE NOTED HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR

WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES.

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

QUALITY OF GOODS UNEQUALLED.

Mofussil Residents will do well to send for Catalogue and compare Prices before sending to Bazaars.

EVERYTHING SENT OUT GUARANTEED.

The Company buys direct from Manufacturers and are thereby able to give Special Terms to REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, AND LARGE BUYERS.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of [illegible] imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible], Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0
SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	225	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"No. 10"

(WATSON'S DUNDEE)

A WHISKY OF RARE FLAVOUR
GREAT AGE
& SKILFUL BLEND

32 Rs. per Doz.

Agents: **F. FISCHER & CO.,**
BOMBAY.

BREAD.

Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS

Inquiries and Orders Solicited

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST
LIGHT BEER
OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Some People seem to reckon their rate of Progress by the noise they make and the dust they raise!

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC.
BEST FOR FEVERS
ACTS like a CHARM in PLAGUE and MALARIA.
Of all Medicine Vendors in India.
BEWARE of IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.

MADON SONS & CO.,
No. 16. & 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "TRIESTE," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the PRINCE'S DOCK, No. A Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 21ST JUNE, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 1st proximo, till MONDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 20TH JUNE, 1907.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE 22ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held in the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 29th June next, at 4-30 P. M., (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the audited accounts made up to the 28th February last, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from Saturday, 22nd June to Saturday, 6th July, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. J. EDMONDS,
General Manager.
BOMBAY, 14TH JUNE, 1907.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Customs House, on MONDAY and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th instant, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of casks and cases Spirits, Wines, Champagne and Beer, cases Rubber Socks Suspenders, Laces, Earthenware Jugs, Soap, Ironware (locks), Machinery, Hardware (Scales, Egg-beaters and Hinges), Gauge Glasses, Looking Glasses, Toys, Quaker Oats, Condensed Milk, Jam. Butter, Mineral Water, Ghee, Glassware (Chimneys and Tumblers), Empty Bottles, Glass Paper, Japanese Pictures, Porcelain Tea-set, Paper, Wearing Apparel, Window-glass, Fire Crackers, Ether and Earth Paint, bales Paper and old Newspaper, bundles Rubber Hose, Cotton Quilts, Legline, Buckets, Stretchers, Coir Dholls, casks Cement, drums Carbolic Acid, Naptha and Oil, kegs Nails, Colour, Paint and Soda Crystal, bags Sugar, Rice, Gum, Cutchera and Rapeseed, Copper-pots, empty Gas Cylinders, Marble Tiles, Cast-Iron Pipes, bundles Hoop and Bar iron, German Silver pots, Gold Jewellery, Deck Chairs, and various samples and other articles, also waste and torn paper.

The Sale will commence at 10-30 A.M. on the 24th and at 1-30 P.M., on 25th instant. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within a week from the date of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

A. S. A. WESTROPP,
Collector of Custom.
TOWN CUSTOMS HOUSE,
19TH JUNE, 1907.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the abovenamed Company, have made a call of Rs. 50 per Share upon all the members holding Shares upon which only Rs. 250 per Share has been paid and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on the 1st day of July next.

Upon payment of the amount payable in respect of the above Shares and upon presentation at the offices of the Company of the Certificates of such Shares new Certificates showing the present capital of the Company and the present value of the Shares and that the same have been fully paid up will be issued to the holders of such Shares.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the Company, from Rs. 8,40,000 divided into 1680 Shares of Rs. 500 each to Rs. 4,93,200 divided into 1644 Shares of Rs. 300 each which was effected by a special Resolution of the Company passed on the 17th day of April, 1906, and confirmed on the 10th day of May, 1906, and sanctioned by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by an order, dated the 9th day of February, 1907, there is repayable to all members holding Shares upon which Rs. 500 have been paid the sum of Rs. 200 for each Share held by them.

The above sum will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on or after the 1st of July next, and upon presentation at the said Office of the certificates of the Shares, the same will be exchanged for new shares showing the present capital of the Company and the present value of the Shares.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON AND CO.,
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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE is hereby given that DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, RATANJI JAMSETJI TATA and RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP under the Name and Style of TATA SONS and COMPANY, from 1st April, 1907. The current businesses of their present respective firms of Tata and Sons and Tata and Co., will be taken up by the new firm of Tata Sons and Co., as from 1st July next.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100.00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,,	50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	,, 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	,, 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	,, 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

Code used—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
80 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line : Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

ENGLISH BULL DOG FOR SALE.

S. S. "MIKADO," due Bombay 25th June, has on board for disposal English BULL DOG "ETON DONAX," registered Kennel Club, bred from prize parents, costing hundreds of pounds.

For photos and particulars apply Box No. 834, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

YOUNG European or Eurasian CLERK, one experienced in attending to up-country orders, must be an expert Typist. Salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 p. m. Also a smart LAD for addressing circulars. Salary Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 p. m. Apply to Box No. 835, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE BUILDING, known as the APOLLO BUILDING, and now in the occupation of Apollo Hotel, is TO LET, wholly or in compartments, from 1st July, 1907.

Apply to—
HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI
OOSMAN CHOTANI,
HALAI MEMON MOHOLLA.

TO BE LET.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. will REMOVE about July or August next to larger Offices, and they desire TO SUB-LET their present Offices, from that date.

For particulars of Rent, &c., apply to—
THE MANAGER,
South British Insurance Co.,
Sirdars' Palaces, Apollo Street.

WANTED.

TWO EXPERIENCED LITHO PRESSMEN and one MANAGING FOREMAN, who must be an expert in Lithography and Coloured Printing. A candidate with a knowledge of English with Marhatti will have preference. Pay and the terms of agreement will be according to qualification. For particulars apply to—

M. A. QUADIREY,
G. P. O., RANGOON.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.

CAPITALISTS, who wish to invest their Monies, in good investments, such as Properties, Loans, Shares, &c., should refer to Box No. 101, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR
PAULINS
GROUND SHEETS
and every description of
WATERPROOF CANVAS.
Apply to
W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
37, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WELL-KNOWN
ABBOTT'S GENTS' WATERPROOFS
JUST UNPACKED AT
A. FREDOON & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Please note the Prices :—

INVERNESSES.

Size	46	48	50	52	54	56
Rs.	15-8	16	16-8	17	17-8	18

CHESTERS.

Size	46	48	50	52	54	56
Rs.	11-8	12	12-8	13	13-8	14

Can never be obtained elsewhere at these Prices.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.,

35, MEADOW STREET.

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AGENTS :—

"ODEON" Records.
"ODEON" Machines.
"FONITIPA" Records.
"PARKER" Pens.
"PERFECTION" Fire Extinguishers.

CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE FOR LISTS.

Branch Office :—
Kalbadevi Road Opposite Money School.

RONALD BRIDIE & CO.,

55, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Importers of European Goods.

Commission 2½ to 5 per cent.

MANUFACTURERS & MAKERS ORIGINAL INVOICES SUPPLIED.

PACKAGES CLEARED AND SHIPPED TO AND FROM ALL PARTS.

INSURANCE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE EFFECTED.

Agents for J. W. DAVIS & SONS "Temerare" Washable Distemper Paint.

Agents for AUSTIN PAYTON & Co.'s Hardware.

REPRESENTATIVES IN
GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND JAPAN.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :— Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Tussa Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Jerseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samuel Street, Bombay.
Do. —71/2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**
POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chillbains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Col's, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis-Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 20.] [BOMBAY, *June* 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	93 7/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	94	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 5/8	¼	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	84 7/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	30 15/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/16		1/16
Do. in New York ...	67 1/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·15 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·46		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4o/o	Since	25Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4o/o	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4¼%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4¼%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3½o/o	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3½o/o	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 31/32*d.* unchgd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion ...	£25,700,000	Inc. £	700,000
Public Deposits ...	£10,800,000	Inc. £	1,000,000
Other Deposits ...	£42,600,000	ungd £	......
Government Securities	£15,100,000	ungd £	......
Other Securities ...	£20,900,000	Inc. £	400,000
Notes and Gold ...	£25,300,000	" £	700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47 % of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...Quiet.
Futures	...Quiet.
East Indian... ...	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	300 bales.
Imports	...22,000
Mid-Americans	...7·10—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10½ unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·61 —06	6·59 —06	6·48 —06	6·40 —05

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·20 —05	6·25 —05	6·23 —05	6·21 —06	6·21 —06

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
Do. do. last year...	4,300
Exports to Great Britain ...	17,000
Do. to Continent ...	3,000

Spot Cotton—12·85—10

Futures—Month of July 11·53—12 } Declined owing to daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains and to bulls unloading.
Do. do. Dec. 11·40—08

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12¾—1/8
Futures—Month of July 12·60—05
Do. do. August 12·31—13
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33 New Terms—July-August-Antwerp-Buyers-Canal
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 3*d.*
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 7½d.—Value.

ARRIVALS :—"Africa," "Hindoo".

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
22 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 15,74,400	London	Egypt	National Bank
5 Boxes Gold Bullions	3,84,000	do	do	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	do	do	Bank of Bombay
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Bundle Sovs.. Gold Coins.. Rupees .... Silver Coins.	915 143 200 1,081	Busreh	Kola	E Hayim
1 Box Gold Coins	1,021	Jeddah	Austria	A A Rahim
4 Bundles Rs ...	8,000	Muscat	Bulimba	C Dwarkadas
8 Bundles Sovs. Gold Coins.. Rupees......	105 5,803 21,100	Muscat	Kola	Sundry Natives
4 Bundles Rs ...	9,250	Koweit	Bulimba	do
15 Bundles Rs ..	31,570	Bahrein	do	do
5 Packages Sovs. Gold Coins.. Rupees	39,750 3,832 4,135	Jeddah	Moshtari	do
1 Parcel Silver..	18	London	China	Yokohama Bank
1 Parcel Silver.	28	do	Oriental	N Curshetjee and Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [21ST JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
There is nothing special to report.

Exchange :—
The Market was steady yesterday at 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/8d. Demand, which were the opening rates, but no business was done, though Banks were sellers of T. T. at the rate quoted. A small demand arose for to-day's mail which was covered at 1s. 4 1/8d. The credit rate was quoted at 1s. 4 11/32d., but few bills offered. The weakness in silver made Far Eastern rates rather easier. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	171 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	161 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	210

Government Paper :—
The opening rate yesterday for cash and settlement was Rs. 96-12 with buyers, but no business was done, that rate remaining steady. The Calcutta Market was closed on account of a holiday, the rate being nominal at Rs. 96-15 for ready and Rs. 97 forward. We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·12
1st Settlement	" 96·12

Bullion :—
The quotations for Bar Silver yesterday were down at 30 15/16 and 31 1/16 respectively and the New York rate declined by an eighth to 67 1/4. No business was transacted in the local Market, the rate being 78 10 ex-duty, at which the Market closed. The following are the quotations :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold		24	0	6
Australian Bar Gold		24	0	0
Bombay Bar Gold		23	15	6
English Shield Sovereigns ...		15	2	6
English Dragon Sovereigns ...		15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...		78	10	0
Ditto	1st Settlement ...	78	10	0
Ditto	2nd " ...	78	12	0

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 25th April	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th June	6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th May	5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 7th May	7 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits..............	12,30,000	......
Other Deposits	6,99,000	......
Sundries	79,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	......	2,000
Other Authorized Securities	......	38,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	10,74,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	2,42,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	16,12,000
Bullion	7,15,000	......
Balance with other Banks...	......	2,07,000
Sundries	27,000	......
Cash..............................	44,28,000	......

Council Bills :—
At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last 60 lakhs was offered of which amount 16·20 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4d. 3/32 and 43·80 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 4d. 1/8 tenderers at these rates receiving 15 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 54·20 lakhs and the amount to be allotted next week is again advertised at 60 lakhs. After the sales extras were allotted of 1 lakh Transfers at 1s. 4 5/32d.

The mail of the 7th June brings £90,000 silver and £150,000 gold for Bombay, and £90,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 1,50,000
Bombay	" 3,10,000
Madras	" 8,80,000
Total...Rs.	13,40,000

The mail of the 14th June brings £310,000 silver and £140,000 gold to Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... Rs.	10,90,000
Bombay ... ... "	5,10,000
Madras ... ... "	20,000
Total...Rs.	16,20,000

The mail of the 21st June brings £90,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and £120,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Calcutta, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... ... Rs.	8,00,000
Bombay ... ... "	2,50,000
Madras ... ... "	5,70,000
Total...Rs.	16,20,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	56,139	27,643	+ 28,496
Receipts from 1st October to 20th June.	2,797,554	2,452,375	+ 345,179
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	11,018	6,078	+ 4,940
China ... ... Japan ... Coast Ports	15,400	100	+ 15,300
Total ...	26,418	6,178	+ 20,240
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 20th June.			
Europe	1,008,716	815,702	+ 193,014
China	39,688	18,906	+ 20,782
Japan	533,930	348,170	+ 185,760
Coast Ports ...	53,972	22,065	+ 31,907
Total ...	1,636,306	1,204,843	+ 431,463
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe... ...	20,709	11,328	+ 9,381
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	8,044	332	+ 7,712

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 8th June 1907 —15,583 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 20th April, 1907—18,688 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	4,796	345,067	436,896
Central India ...	4,254	123,274	136,459
Barsee and Nugger ...	7,353	230,197	144,542
Berars...	3,551	464,175	492,574
Central Provinces ...	980	306,243	352,826
Total Oomras...	20,936	1,468,957	1,563,297
Dhollera	11,916	283,627	182,597
Broach	1,086	277,123	208,821
Compta and Dharwar.	11,738	131,660	77,420
Westerns	555	12,174	22,543
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	4,158	495,080	306,140
Bengals, Rajputana...	5,622	88,221	39,022
Sind	......	14,146	30,191
Persian	121	32,415	1,843
American	......	19,019	15,287
Egyptian	......	1,252	1,466
Other Sorts	7	880	3,748
Totals...	56,139	2,797,554	2,452,375

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
During the early part of the past week there was a sharp decline in the Home Markets owing to weather reports from America being more favourable, and to the previously reported damage to the Crop being denied. Later, however, part of the decline was recovered on reports being circulated that the crop needed moisture and still later there was a further decline owing to beneficial rains. As we have before stated the Market for some time to come will be chiefly a weather one, and subject to large fluctuations on slight causes which will be exaggerated by the speculators, be they "bull" or "bear," who, for the time have the ear of the Market. Particularly this season will this be the case. The fight is, present high prices versus a sufficiency of supplies in the future to meet the anticipated consumption. This gives ample scope for fluctuations, and we shall see them.

We give below our usual table showing the position of the Home Markets from the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL.			
Spot	7·13	... 7·10	... —·03
Futures, June-July ...	6·64	... 6·61	... —·03
Do. Oct.-Nov.	6·38	... 6·30	... —·08
NEW YORK.			
Spot	13·15	... 12·85	... —·30
Futures, July.............	11·91	.. 11·53	... —·38
Do. Dec............	11·74	... 11·40	... —·34
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot	12 15/16	... 12 3/4	... —3/16
Futures, July	12·94	... 12·60	... —·34
Do. Aug............	12·57	... 12·31	... —·26

At the commencement of the week there was a smart fall in prices in our Market owing to heavy rain locally and in parts of the cotton area. Prices gave way Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 for June delivery, while in New Crop the drop was even more marked amounting to Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per candy. Later on, however, there was a sharp recovery, local speculators coming out as buyers, but to-day the difference in prices between last week's closing quotations and the rates ruling is about Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 in old crop and Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 in new crop. A fair business has been done in the bazaar, but for export there has been little or no enquiry.

In spot cotton the business has been limited, the heavy rain locally in the early part of the week greatly interfering with sampling and selection. Yesterday and to-day, there has been a better enquiry, which holders are meeting readily, but on the whole the turn-over on the week has been small. The demand has been on much the same lines as previously.

Receipts of cotton into Bombay continue heavy, and are this week double those of the same week last year. The total excess now amounts to 345,000 bales.

The rainfall on the coast has been very heavy. In the interior, though there has been beneficial rain in the Berars, Deccan and Central Provinces, sufficient in some cases for the commencement of sowing operations, in Gujerat and the Bengal districts there has been no rain. Khandeish also is backward in this respect. So far, the monsoon cannot be said to be general.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	271	June.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	226/7	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	208	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	203	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	202	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	179	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	189/	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	186 7	"
Good Westerns	235	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	246	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	256/7	March 08
Fine " " ...	"	273/4	"
" " Nagpur Kampti...	"	235/36	Jan. 08
" " Damangaum Poolgaum. ...	"	227/28	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola	"	219/20	"
" Bengals ...	"	200/1	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	199	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	"	184/5	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales
Total Imports	9,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·59 —02	6·56	6·45	6·37	6·27
	—03			

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
6·23	6·21	6·19	6·19
—02			

FREIGHTS.

The Market has been quiet during the week and business has been done for this month at 17*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d*, for all ports. For July rates are 6*d.* less on the week, and booking has taken place at 14*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* For August the quotation is 14*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* for all ports.

The s. s. "Merton Hall" has taken part cargo for Liverpool and Marseilles at 15*s*.

No fixtures are reported this week.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week ended Thursday, the 20th :—

Wheat	49,487	cwts
Linseed	84,263	"
Rapeseed	32,759	"
Gingellyseed	3,526	"
Poppyseed	12,574	"
Groundnuts	494	"
Castorseed	17,952	"
Rice..	105,955	"
Myrabollams	10,026	"
Cottonseed	101,013	"
Mowraseed	1,602	"
Gram	62,060	"
Joowar..	5,420	"
Maize	nil	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—During the week the Market has been quiet with less demand from Home, and prices have given way 2 annas per cwt. September "Sattas" are also quiet, but scarcity of rain is making itself felt up-country, and orders to buy are daily coming in. Arrivals are larger than they were this time last year. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 15 0 B.T.
September...	" 8 10 0 R.T.

Rapeseed :—The Market has ruled quiet but steady. Better qualities are not readily obtainable, and arrivals are falling off owing to supplies being attracted to Calcutta by the high rates paid there for local consumption. Present prices here are considered top rates, and no one wishes to be "long." We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 8 14 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat	" 9 6 0 B.T.

Poppyseed :—The Market has been very strong during the past week, and the offtake good owing to a better demand from Home. Prices are a trifle easier at the close, but a good business is doing. We quote :—

Ready... Rs. 10-4 0 to Rs. 10-5 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—The Market has been quiet but steady with a moderate demand. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 37 0 0

Cottonseed :—The Market is steady at Rs. 20 1/2 to Rs. 21 according to quality.

Mowraseed :—Has been firm with business doing at Rs. 6-15-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 R. T., the latter being the closing rate.

Wheat :—The Market has been quiet with little or nothing doing, and quotations are almost nominal as under :—

White Delhi	Rs. 5 0 0	June-July
" "	Rs. 5 6 6	Aug.-Sept.
" Karachi ...	Rs. 4 12 0	

Local Yarns :—The Market is steady and there is a decided improvement in the general tone. The fresh out-lets to Europe, which are steadily gaining ground, coupled with the reduction of stocks in China, have had a good effect on the Market and prices are hardening. It is anticipated that a still further advance will take place very shortly owing to the improved demand.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

White Goods :—There is no improvement to report in this Market. Forward business is impracticable at present as prices asked are beyond buyers' reach. In 28" goods the Market is very dull. The Port Trust figures show a decrease of 985 cases during the last month.

Grey Goods :—The Market is quiet but steady and we have little change to report in the position this week. The demand is moderate and prices keep steady. The progress of the monsoon is still anxiously awaited.

Prints and Dyed Goods :—The Market continues very dull, and there is practically no improvement to report during the past week. Fresh business is being done very cautiously in view of accumulated stocks. The upward tendency of the Home Market has helped to maintain prices here.

Turkey Red Plain Goods :—The Market continues unchanged, dull with little doing. Home prices are very firm and only a small business has been done, but an improvement is shortly looked for.

Turkey Red Prints :—The Market is quiet with a small business doing. Much now depends on the rains in the districts, and should reports of those be satisfactory a fair demand is anticipated.

Dhooties :—The Market continues dull, but owing to the commencement of the monsoon having been good, an improvement is looked for. The Home Market is very firm.

METALS.

Copper :—Lack of demand in the bazaar has caused a further drop of about 12 annas per cwt. in rates. The Home markets have fluctuated during the week and no business has been done.

Yellow Metal :—Is also easier to the extent of 8 to 12 annas per cwt. and though buyers show some disposition to operate for early shipment, little or no business is practicable. The district markets are dull, and until they improve the position will remain unchanged.

COALS.

The Market during the past week has been steady with a fair enquiry on the part of buyers for forward shipment. A line of Jardine's, August to December, was placed at Rs. 13-8, while Seebpore, January to March 1908, fetched Rs. 14-8 0. We quote as under :—

		Rs. a. p.	
Cardiff... ...	(nominal)	20 0 0	Per ton.
Yorkshire ...	Do. ...	17 0 0	"
Davidson's ...	Do. ...	17 0 0	"
Watson's Hartley	Do. ...	16 8 0	"
Desberghur Bengal ...		14 8 0	"
Lawrie's Desberghur ...		14 8 0	"
Seebpore		14 4 0	"
Jardine's		14 4 0	"
Heilger's Standard ...		14 0 0	"
Shaw's Best		14 0 0	"
Do Authracite ...		13 12 0	"
Do Standard ...		13 0 0	"

PETROLEUM.

The Market continues steady and the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Russian Oil, "Rising Sun" brand, in tins.	Rs. 3 12 0 per pair.
" " " " (loose)	Rs. 3 2 0 per 8 gallons.
Burmah Oil, "Swan" brand, in tins...	Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
" " " (loose)	Rs. 2 14 0 per 8 gallons.
Russian "Anchor" brand, in cases ...	Rs. 4 8 0 per case.
Sumatra "Silverlight," 150° in cases "	5 2 0 per case

SHARES.

The Market is active and a good beginning to the monsoon has caused the prices of mill shares to advance Bank of Bombay are quiet at Rs. 1,410. Bank of Indias are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 58 1/2. In miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdowns are steady at Rs. 325 ; Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 125 ; Bombay Burmas are quiet at Rs. 8,600, and quarter shares have changed hands at Rs. 2,140. Bombay Flours are unchanged at Rs. 975 ; Marcks have improved to Rs. 150 and Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ld., to Rs. 150. A big lot of Phillips and Co, Ld., shares was placed at Rs. 60 during the week. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Ltd., have improved to Rs. 465. Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 625, Cum divd.; and transactions in Bombay Telephone Company, Ld., are reported at Rs. 38 1/2. Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ld. ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 273 3/4. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ld., ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 169 and Preference shares of the same Company at Rs. 129: Shivrajpur Syndicate have changed hands at Rs. 75 and are quiet at that rate. In Mill Companies, Bombay United have advanced to Rs. 510 ; Bombay Cotton to Rs. 800 ; Central Indias to Rs. 1,955 ; Connaughts have advanced to Rs. 550 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares after touching Rs. 1,065 closed at Rs. 1,055. Coorlas have improved to Rs. 660 ; Currimbhais have ruled at and about Rs. 1,020, and Crescents at and about Rs. 110. Centurys have jumped to Rs. 1,700. New City of Bombay have kept unchanged at and about Rs. 600. Davids, after touching Rs. 375, closed at Rs. 360. Empress are steady at Rs. 430. Framji Petits have improved to Rs. 1,350; Hindustans are unchanged at Rs. 600 ; Howard and Bullough are in demand at Rs. 550; Imperial Cotton are steady at Rs. 215. James Greaves are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 460. Jamsheds, after touching Rs. 177½, have again declined to Rs. 172½; Jubilees are steady at Rs. 400; Kohinoor improved to Rs. 770, but at the close they are quiet at Rs. 747½. Luxmi Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 1,340 ; Madras United are steady at Rs. 2,800 ; Morarjis have jumped to Rs. 2,750 ; Maneckji Petits, after touching Rs. 3,180 for July settlement, declined to Rs. 3,115 and closed at Rs. 3,125. There is a big jump in Sholahpur Mills which have touched Rs. 3,900. Southern Marathas have improved to Rs. 200 ; Standards to Rs. 1,200 ; Swadeshis to Rs. 1,390 ; Textiles are unchanged to Rs. 1,225 ; Western Indias have advanced to Rs. 525 ; and Indian Manufacturing to Rs. 810. Press shares are steady and they have all more or less improved in prices. Bombay Cotton Press have advanced to Rs. 130 ; Khangaum Press have changed hands at Rs. 412½; New Prince of Wales at Rs. 495; Mofussils at Rs. 620; New Berars are steady at Rs. 552½; Indian Cotton at Rs. 150: Munmar have advanced to Rs. 300 and Volkarts to Rs. 1125. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 447½ ; others are unchanged at previous quotations.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th June, 1907, as compared with the statement of 11th June 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 4. Rs. a. p.	June 11. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,99,81,073 3 2	1,95,27,850 6 9
Other Deposits, &c	14,82,70,361 13 6	14,54,00,664 4 4
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,40,968 14 6	5,85,893 12 6
Sundries	33,40,160 6 9	32,89,309 5 2
Rs	20,69,32,567 5 11	20,38,03,517 12 9
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	2,02,03,594 0 0	2,02,93,967 0 0
Other authorised Investments	35,14,861 12 0	37,93,072 5 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities......	4,49,73,781 1 6	4,49,77,958 8 0
Accounts of Credit on do..	4,07,35,032 3 7	3,86,28,725 11 3
Bills discounted &c	3,12,43,940 11 0	3,27,03,726 5 4
Balances with other Banks..	14,45,814 13 9	14,40,081 5 0
Bullions	......	......
Dead Stock	17,14,729 11 4	17,2?,196 15 1
Stamps	13,938 7 11	13,794 3 11
Sundries	11,46,045 14 1	11,22,[illegible]85 8 6
	14,50,92,638 11 2	14,45,98,337 14 1
Cash &c., at Head Office .. Do. at Branches ..	6,18,39,928 10 9	5,92,05,179 14 8
Rs..	20,69,32,567 5 11	20,38,03,517 12 9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—May 31, at 2 Malvern Road, Southsea, the wife of Lieut. T. C. Armstrong, C. S. O , R. N. of a son.

BLOMEFIELD—May 31, at 8 Old Castle Road, Weymouth, the wife of Lieut. T. O. A. Blomefield, R. N., his Majesty's ship Jupiter, of a son.

BUTLER—May 28, at Tormarton Rectory, Badminton, the wife of O. W. Butler, Esq., Indian Army, of a son.

CAMPBELL—June 2, at 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Major Douglas Cambell, Seaforth Highlanders, of a daughter.

ELLIOTT—May 31, at Blakeney Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. David Lee Elliott, M. A., of a son.

JAMES—May 31, at Halton House, Balham Hill, S. W., the wife of T. E. Lidiard James, F. R. I. B. A. of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—May 28, at 2 St. Leonard's Place, Exeter, the wife of Major F. H. Mackenzie, Army Pay Dept, of a daughter.

MONROE—May 30, at Malvern, the wife of the Rev. Horace Monroe Great Witley Rectory, of a daughter.

STEPHEN—April 18, at Manila, the wife of A. Stephen, Manager, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of twin daughters.

WATTS-JONES—May 26, at 7 Carlisle Avenue, Plymouth, the wife of Comdr. H. L. Watts-Jones, his Majesty's ship "Andromeda," of daughter.

WYNNE—May 27, at the Castle, Dover, the wife of Major John Wynne, Royal Garrison Art. of a daughter.

WATHEN—May 26, at Aldershot, the wife of Major E.O. Wathen, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—TUFTON—June 1, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Stuart Gordon Anderson, son of the late Col. James Anderson, to the Hon. Rosamond Tufton, daughter of Lord and Lady Hothfield.

ARMSTRONG—TULL—June 1, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Major Edward Armstrong, the Highland Light Inf., to Constance Euphemia, daughter of Albert R. Tull, of Crookham House, Newbury.

BROOKE—SPROSTON—June 1. at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, Charles Louis Brooke, major, Royal Marine Art., son of Col. C. K. Brooke, to Gertrude, Maud, daughter of the late Hugh Sproston.

CLOWES—LITTLETON—June 1, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Capt. Ernest Clowes, D. S. O., late 1st Life Guards, to Blanche, daughter of Rear-Admiral Hon. Littleton.

COLLINGWOOD—GUEST—June 1, at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, Cuthbert Steriker, son of the late Lieut, William Collingwood, H. M. I. N. F. R. G. S., to Gertrude, daughter of the late Thomas William Guest.

CORYTON—HIVES—June 1, at Holy Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Henry Haworth, son of the late Major G. F. Coryton, to Kathleen, daughter of the late William Hives.

MAURICE—HOARE—May 30, at the Parish Church, Hampstead, Lawrence Colley Maurice, R. E., son of Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, K. C. B., R. A., to Kathleen Elsie Sophia, daughter of the late Rev. J. N. Hoare.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY—May 31, at Burley, Hants, Charles Henry, son of the late Surg.-Gen. Charles Barclay, Madras Army, aged 58.

FLYTER—On the 14th inst., James Arthur Flyter, late of the Bengal Uncovenanted Civil Service, aged 63 years. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery on Saturday, May 18, at 3-15 p.m. Indian papers please copy.

GRAHAM—May 31, at Bath, Admiral Sir Wm. Graham, G.C.B., of Holmwood, Torquay, aged 80.

GREIG—On 3rd June, at 37 Chesterton Road, Cambridge, Louisa, widow of the late Rev. David Greig, M. A., Rector of Cottenham, Cambridge, aged 76.

MANCHESTER—May 30, at Ore, Sussex, Harriet Sydney, Duchess of Manchester, widow of the late Sir Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B., aged 72.

NEWPORT-TINLEY—May 30, in London, Elsie Benton, wife of Col. Gervase F. Newport-Tinley, assistant adjutant-general, United Provinces.

PALMER—June 4, at 37 Curzon Street, W., Sir Charles Mark Palmer, Bart., M. P., of Grinkle Park, Yorkshire, aged 84.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOGAN—June 17, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Alex. Hogan, Superintendent, Post Offices, of a daughter.

KING—June 15, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of J. King, of H. M's Customs, of a son.

THOMASON—June 15, at Mhow, the wife R. M. Thomason, Executive Engineer, R. M. Ry., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SEAGER—LOCKE—June 19, at Holy Emmanuel Church, Georgetown, Madras, by the Rev. C. Sell, Herbert Benjamin Seager, son of George Seager, Sub-Assist. Supdt., Telegraphs, Lahore, to Elizabeth Maud, only daughter of Captain C. R. Locke, M.W.S.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOW'S ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED ; CREPES—EMBROIDERED ; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 8-22m, 8-2 a. ; Low water, 1-53m., 2-12a.

Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Poona Council Hall, 12 o'clock noon.

Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water 9-23m., 8-59a.; Low water, 2-39m., 3-13a.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, June 24.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 10-18m., 9-55a. ; Low water, 3-24m., 4-10a.

Tuesday, June 25.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises 6h 3m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19 m. ; High water, 11-9m., 10-50a. ; Low water, 4-9m., 5-4a.

Wednesday, June 26.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 11-57m., 11-44a. Low water, 4-55m., 5-56a.

Thursday, June 27.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 0-43a.; Low water, 5-42m., 6-47a.

Friday, June 28.—King Emperor's Birthday. H. E. the Governor's Levee, Poona, 4-30 p.m., Banquet, 8 p. m., Reception, 10 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 0-37m., 1-29a. ; Low water, 6-30m., 7-38a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Delhi," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday, the 24th instant.

ACCIDENT TO AN ITALIAN SAILOR.—Natalo Balist, an Italian, aged twenty-two, employed as a sailor on board the steam ship "Austria" was working in No. 3 Hold of the vessel on Thursday, when he was accidentally injured by the thwart ship beam falling on him. He was removed to the European General Hospital for treatment.

FATAL COOLIE SCUFFLE :—Information was received by Superintendent Walton of the Dock Police, on Thursday night, that a coal coolie named Gunjia Jetha, aged about thirty-five years, had died suddenly in the docks. On enquiries it was ascertained by the police that Gunjia had a quarrel with another coolie named Sadoo Hari and from words they came to blows. Sadoo struck Gunjia in his stomach when the latter fell and expired shortly.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following is the programme of music to be played at Green's Garden, under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger, to-day from 7 to 8 p.m. :—

March..............	Through Night to light..	Laukien
Overture	Deux Magots..............	Bouillon
Waltz...............	Herbstweisen	E. Waldteufel
Gavotte.............	J'y pense	Eilenberg

8-30 to 10-30 p. m.

March	Boccaccio	Fr von Suppe
Selection	The Geisha	S. Jones
Waltz	Natursanger................	C. M. Ziehrer
American Fantasia..	In Coonland...............	Bidgood
Intermezzo	Orynthia	Hume
Reverie..............	The Shepherd's Evensong.	Brockett
Waltz................	Donauweibchen	J Strauss

The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-morrow from 7 to 8 p.m. :—

March..............	Wein bleibt Wien	John Schrammel
Overture	Pique Dame	Fr von Suppe
Waltz...............	Wein Weib und Gesang.	J Strauss
Spanish Serenade..	La Paloma................	D'Yradier

9 to 11 p.m.

March	A Wounded Friend......	Myddleton
Selection	The Belle of New York..	Kerker
Valse lente	Bleue	Marg's
Oriental Scene	A Dervish Chorus	Sebek
String Quartette	Lola du Bal	E Gillet
Czardas	No 8	Michiels
Waltz................	Wiener Blut..............	J Strauss
Two Step............	Tootsie-Wootsie	Bockwell

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Aditram Miratram was charged before Mr. J. W. E. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, with perjury in that he made a false statement to Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the course of Judicial proceedings before him. Mr. Dhondy, Pleader, who defended the accused, argued that the Court had no jurisdiction to try that case under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate upheld the objection and dismissed the case.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On account of the inclemency of the weather and indifferent health of the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty who could not address the Brotherhood last Sunday, he will do so on Sunday morning, the 23rd instant, with Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in the Chair. The Junior Class of the Students' Brotherhood will be opened with an address by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M. A., LL.B., on the Necessity of Moral Culture, in the premises of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School to-morrow at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh has kindly consented to preside. The public are cordially invited.

A CART DRIVER AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—Mr. C. H. Setalvad at Mazagon Police Court, yesterday. delivered Judgment in a case in which Superintendent Priestly charged Nana Vithoba with breach of trust as carrier in respect of four bales of yarn of the value of Rs. 650, the property of Howard and Bullough Mills, and Hassankhan Ahmedkhan, and Abdul Hussein Sullemanji, with assisting in disposing of stolen property. Alibhai Mahomedally, a Borah, was also charged with receiving stolen property. Mr. Payne, Solicitor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, and Mr. Velinker and Mr. Kapadia, pleaders, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that on the 7th May last four bales of yarn were loaded in the cart of the first accused at the Mills for the purpose of being taken to the Docks for shipment to Hongkong. The cart failed to turn up at the docks and a report was made to Police Superintendent Priestly who instituted inquiries and succeeded in arresting the first accused in his native village, and in consequence of information received the other two accused were also arrested. The evidence further showed that the first accused with the assistance of one Maruti Joti took the bales to the accused Hoosankhan who is a boiler-maker, and the latter sold them to the accused Abdulali through the accused Abdul-Hoosein for Rs. 300. The first accused then left the cart in DeSouza Street and went to his native country. Alibhai sold the yarn to one Rajubali for Rs. 600. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Hooseinkhan Abdool Hoosein and Alibhoi denied the charge. His Worship on the evidence convicted the accused. The first accused Nana was ordered to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment. Hooseinkhan was sentenced to suffer two months' imprisonment with hard labour. Abdulhoosein was sentenced to six months' and Alibhai to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The last three accused were further ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each with an alternative of one month's further imprisonment.

ENCORE THE GHARRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If there is one thing I pride myself upon it is a knowledge of our mother tongue, but I confess that at times its intricacies and obscurities defeat me. In the small tables of fare posted in all ticca gharries here, the following occurs :—

"Luggage carried outside the conveyance, 2 annas per package." So far so good. But the next pars. has a decidedly oriental ring about it and is suggestive of the occult.

"Luggage carried inside with two passengers or one—half an extra fare depending on the distance.'

An interesting problem is'nt it ? I have studied it for months, this way, that way and the other way, but I cannot arrive at the solution. I even dream of luggage inside the two passengers, or the two passengers inside the luggage, but nothing comes of it. I imagine the distance referred to must be that from the Floral Fountain to Colaba Lunatic Asylum. Perhaps some of your readers will give us the solution. Happy thought! Possibly it is a subtle joke on the part of the Municipality like the time on the Market clock. That august (!) body has such a keen sense of humour. The gharrywallah is the only person, so far, that I have discovered who really fathoms it, but his mental processes are primitive and unreliable consisting, as they do, of demanding double fare for everything—time, distance, luggage and passengers. It's a sound and safe rule from his point of view, but liable to involve him in acrimonious disputes especially when, in his guileless innocence, he tries to be safer still by charging treble.—Yours, etc.

PUZZLED.

DIVINE SERVICES.

4TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 23RD JUNE, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E flat.
9-30 a.m.—Litany.
Hymns—224, 290 and 315.
5-30 p m—Childrens' Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Woodward in A
Hymns—169, 176, and 19.
Collections for Church Expenses.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—24th Inst. 29th St Peter—St John, the Baptist.
Matins—H C—Hymns—309, 111 and 280.
Evensong—Ps—270, 447, and 291
Vespers—E. S.—436, 415 and 24
7-30 p.m.—Guild of the Holy Standard—Thursday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion
Hymns—318 and 559.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Address.
Hymns 512 and 165.
5-30 p m—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—237, 415, 50, 414 and 462

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
8 a m—Choral Eucharist
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon by Fr Langmore.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a m—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 a.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

8 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8-30 a. m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Eucharist
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, SERVICES.

Sunday Services in the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.
6 a.m.—Mass
7 a.m.—Mass
8 a.m.—Mass with Sermon.
9 a.m.—Mass (Choral) with Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Sermon and Benediction.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service,
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—122
Hymns—161, 149 and 287

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher, Rev. A J Revnell
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith B A
5 p.m.—Sunday School
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith, B A
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
5 p.m.—Sunday School

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla,
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a m—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Apollo Bunder,
11 a.m. Morning Services.
6-30 p .m.—Evening Service

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MADRAS RAILWAY CHANGES.

Effect on Bombay.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Railway Board, Simla :—

Sir,—My Committee have had under consideration the intimation recently conveyed by the Secretary of State to the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway that he has decided that it is inadvisable to continue the administration of the Madras Railway as a separate system, and that he intends to hand over a portion of their line to the Southern Mahratta Railway. This matter is an important one for the trade of Bombay, if it should mean, as has been suggested by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that the Head Quarters of the Southern Mahratta Railway, after its amalgamation with the present Madras Railway shall be at Madras.

2. The sections of the Southern Mahratta Railway—Hotgi, Gadag, Poona, Londa, and thence to Guntakal— traverse areas well within the commercial sphere of influence of the Ports of Bombay and Marmagoa, and the trade of this region is carried on to a very large extent with these two Ports. The Cotton grown in and around Dharwar, and Oil-Seeds and other agricultural products grown in various parts of the aforesaid area, are largely dealt with in Bombay; and the Cotton Mills at Hubli and Gokak are controlled from this City. There is also a very large export of imported Piece-Goods, Iron, Petroleum, Sugar and locally made cloths to these Districts from Bombay.

3. My Committee feel bound therefore to protest against the suggestion that the Offices of the Southern Mahratta Railway should be transferred from Dharwar to Madras, for, as has been shown above, a large portion of the Southern Mahratta Line is of great importance to the trade of Bombay and Marmagoa whose interests require that the Head Office of the Company should remain in Dharwar.

4. My Committee trust that in the re-arrangement which is about to take place, the G. I. P. Railway will be extended from Raichur to Guntkal to bring it into connection with the Southern Mahratta system, and so obviate the necessity of traffic from the Metre Guage line for stations on the G. I. P. having to travel over a section of the present Madras Railway.

5. In case, however, the above suggestion should not recommend themselves to Government, my Committee would respectfully request that a Clause be entered in the new working contract prohibiting the new system in the matter of Railway Rates from giving either Marmagoa or Madras any undue advantage over Bombay.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th May 1907, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 122,941 mds. and Rs. 19,848 in the earnings.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)
Contested Chamber Matters.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

546-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai widow and another vs Nanabhoy Morarji—Ardeser H D and Co—Part heard
560-06—Mulla and M—Kanjimal Kalersi vs Nathum Roplan—Edgelow G W and Co
631-06—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nandram and another vs Haudoo Tulsidas Morarji and another—Madhavji K and Co
701-04—M R Vakeel—Mariam vs Mir Zamoodin bin Asmoodin Buxey and others—Malvi H M and R
764-05—Little and Co—Sulleman Somji and others vs Mahomed Adam Sajan—Wadia G and Co
6-06—Reghavaya B and N—Hiralal Maneckchand and others vs Hathibhai Iswarbhai and others—Matubhoy J and M
116-06—M R Vakeel—Prambai widow and others vs Manore Purshotam—Becknell M and R
690-06—Payne and Co—Mahomed Yusub Babamiya and another vs Thakibai Alias Khatiza and others—Ardeser H D & Co
649-06—Raghavaya B and M—Bai Amar widow and others vs Bapoo Dhondiram and others—Chitnis and M.
674-06—Mulji and K—Venilal Chunilal vs Tullockchund Anupchund—Jehangir G and R.
691-06—Malvi K M and R—Ramchandra Satwaji Harde vs Vishnu Satwaji Harde and others Jehangir G and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)
For an exparte decree.
380-07—Mirza and M—Abdul Rehman Khan Mahomed vs Pirozbai widow—Mehta and S
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

338-06—Sorabji and J—Sabirabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hasson bhai Shaik Hassan Mollha and others—F P Pavri Sorabji and J and others—Part heard
764-06—Bicknell M and R—Rambillas Ramkarandas vs Bhanji Shivji—Madhavji K and C
777-06—Dinshaw and D—Jadhavji Kamji vs Nathoo Ratansi and others Payne and Co
733-06—Bhaishunker K and G—Gangabai widow vs Purshotam Atmaram Chhapwalla—Daphtary L and D
784-06—Jamsetji R and D—Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy vs Chandulal Dalsukhram—M R Vakil
53-07—Hiralal and T—Moses Suleman Bargarker vs Avooni Benbai Pezarker—Thakurdas and Co
881-06—Jamsetji R and D—Pestonji Framji Shroff vs Framji Behramji Bisni—Jehangir G and R
680-05—Dikshit D and S—The Indian Foreign Agency Co vs Baboo Ramchandra Sarkar and others—Jehangir G and B
320-06—Payne and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nanabhoy Hormusji Banaji—Ardeser H D and Co
446-06—Malvi H M and R—Balkison Govindram a firm vs Vassonji Jairam and others Payne and Co
331-06—Mirza and M—Khadersa widow vs Ahmed Suleman Diusth and others—Thakurdas and Co
97-05—Tyabji D and Co—Damoderdas Vandrawandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Wadia G and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.)
For further hearing.
E F Nicholson for Government. In the matter of Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and in Re-Government and Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and another—Ardeshir H D and Co for Claimants—Part heard.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the COUNCIL HALL, POONA, on FRIDAY, the 28th June, 1907, at 4-30 p.m., instead of Wednesday the 26th idem as previously notified in paragraph 1 of the Notification published in the Bombay "Government Gazette" Extraordinary, Part I., dated 11th May, 1907.

By Command,

F. LEE, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. The Governor,
Military Secretary's Office,
Ganeshkhind, 15th June, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council is to be held to-day at Poona, its principal business being the reception and consideration of the Provincial Financial Statement, which will be presented early this afternoon by the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie. In that bulky document, from which we publish extracts elsewhere, it will be found that the opening balance of the year 1906-07 taken at 7,377, in the Budget is now estimated at 8,066. The increase of 689 is due to the transfer of the balance of the Sind Village Cess Fund, the transactions connected with which have been provincialised with effect from 1st April, 1906, and to the revenue and expenditure in 1905-06 proving better than the revised estimates for the year. The total Provincial revenue for 1906-07 is now estimated at 57,679 against 53,618 entered in the Budget. This favourable result is due entirely to two factors—first the favourable season, and second the assignment which has recently been announced by the Government of India to recoup direct famine relief charges borne by the local Government during 1905-06 and 1906-07. The Budget for 1907-08, which is correctly described as a prosperity budget, opens with a balance of Rs. 100,36,000, which, it is anticipated, will be reduced to Rs. 91,88,000 by the close of the year, the estimates being based in expectation of a normal year. It is believed that a certain amount of suspended revenue will be recovered, especially in Sind. On the prospective increase of revenue under the heading Excise, Mr. Muir Mackenzie observes that to the usual criticism that it means more drunkenness the usual reply must be returned—that it is only due to the cause in so far that increased money in the pockets of the labouring classes and jungle tribes invariably leads to that effect and does not mean an increase of drunkenness at all corresponding to it. The expenditure Budget provides for grants to Local Board Schools, to District Local Boards, grants in lieu of one-anna cess on excise, for village water-supply, for public works, to dispensaries and other purposes. Among those specifically mentioned in the expenditure Budget includes special provision for the revision of subordinate district and village officers' establishments in Sind, and of excise, forest, registration, and judicial establishments, for police reorganizations and reforms, for which the Government of India have made a further assignment of 2,00, for primary school buildings in Bombay City, which will be financed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, for grants to the Rajkumar College and the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, for increased expenditure at the College of Science, Poona, and the Grant Medical College, for grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects, for further developments, of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, and for increased expenditure on works to be executed by the Public Works Department.

Satisfactory provision seems to have been made in regard to famine, wholly a provincial charge under the current settlement, but the Government of India has issued orders in consequence of which Imperial revenue will, in future, bear a substantial share of the burden. When famine occurs, it is explained, the expenditure on actual measures of relief will be charged against Imperial revenues until the amount at the credit of the Local Government is exhausted, after which event further expenditure will be divided between Imperial and Provincial in equal shares. If a famine should be so widespread or severe as to reduce the Provincial balance below one half of the prescribed minimum of Rs. 20,00,000 the incidence of expenditure after that stage will be a subject for special arrangement at the time. If famine occurs during the first five years after the new scheme has been introduced, and before a sufficiently large reserve of credit has been accumulated, any expenditure incurred on relieving it will be treated as wholly Imperial up to a limit equal to five years' assumed credits in the *pro forma* account. In the Budget ample provision appears to have been made for plague expenditure. The spending departments are getting all they asked for, and we think the Revenue Member has made not a good case in defence of the Government not to draw further than they propose on their record surplus. The provincial revenues are shown to be in a healthy condition and the financial position extremely strong.

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TEMPERANCE AND MODERATION. A VOLUME of remarkable statements, which will create some sensation among Temperance Societies and the advocates of Total Abstinence, has just been published by Mr. Murray for Mr. Edwin A. Pratt, a journalist who has written much for the *Times*, the *Telegraph* and the *Monthly Review*. "The Licensed Trade" is the title of the book, in which Mr. Pratt preaches the gospel of Moderation. It represents, as the author claims, an attempt to deal with the Licensing Problem from the point of view of the actual traders, as seen however by the independent investigator, rather than from the more or less academical, theoritical or idealistic standpoint of outside critics; and in this respect, may be said to occupy an almost unique place in the literature of the subject. Mr. Pratt will not have temperance and total abstinence used as synonymous terms. The real meaning of the word "Temperance" he will have "moderation." And in that sense it is employed throughout the volume. If we say of a man that he is temperate in speaking, observes the author, we do not imply that he abstains from speech but that he shows moderation therein. Nor when told that a person is temperate in eating, do we assume that he has left off taking food. If the one be a moderate speaker and the other a moderate eater, then the temperance advocate in regard to beverages should be a moderate drinker. In effect total abstainers may be teetotallers, but they cannot, properly speaking, be described as temperate people. Mr. Pratt does not condemn teetotalism. He considers that any real "temperance" movement, which aims at keeping people temperate, deserves the hearty support of every section of the community, and will answer all the reasonable requirements that can be sought in the interests of society; but that, on the other hand, teetotal extremists, whose views and assertions too often cross the borderline which should separate reason from fanaticism, have wrongly applied the word "temperance" to various schemes for the enforcement of a more or less compulsory general total abstinence, not called for by the actualities of the situation and altogether beyond the reach of practical attainment. Mr. Pratt's defence of the trade in alcoholic beverages is that it responds to an instinctive desire for an occasional stimulant, which is natural to man, has characterised him since the earliest dawn of history and, like other instincts, calls for prudent control rather than for actual extinction; that the said trade is consistent with reason and policy, since it allows of this prudent control being exercised over the sale of intoxicants, that it is a legal trade, since the State has countenanced it for many generations; that confidence in the integrity of the State has led many people to invest in the aggregate, vast sums of money in the trade; that besides the large numbers of persons directly concerned as investors or workers, many allied trades and interests would be affected by serious prejudice to its stability, so that any saving in expenditure on the part of the particular sections of the community, through the total suppression of the trade, would have the gravest consequences for other sections.

The attempts already made to impose further restrictions on the trade and to interfere still more with the liberty of its former patrons, have led to a great increase in both the number and membership of clubs where drinking can go on unchecked and where an amount of drunkenness arises far in excess of what originates in the licensed public-house. The evils of drink, admittedly great, are due mostly to persons of feeble minds or weak bodies—"morally deficients, mentally defectives or those otherwise of an abnormal type"—to whom, as such, total abstinence may certainly be commended; though we cannot reasonably demand that society as a whole should be remodelled to meet their special conditions and requirements. And again, Mr. Pratt urges that while further legislation in regard to drunkenness and drunkards may well be applied to the classes directly concerned, unfair and unnecessary restrictions should not be imposed on the rights, liberties and reasonable enjoyment of persons who can use stimulants without either abusing or being prejudiced by them. And there is much to be said in support of this argument. But probably the portion of Mr. Pratt's work which will attract most attention in the opposition camp is the chapter headed "Prohibitionist Exaggerations." The cry is constantly being repeated, with variations, on temperance platforms, that drink fills our gaols, though different speakers give different figures as to the exact proportion of crimes attributable to drink, some putting it at half, others at three-fifths and others at nine-tenths. The Chief Clerk at one of the leading police-courts in London—we should have liked Mr. Pratt to be more explicit—once declared to the author that in his experience drink is the real cause of crime in only a comparatively small number of instances, though pleaded in many. The Rev. J. Cartmel Robinison, referring to the results of a mission he conducted among the convicts at Dartmoor, said: "The deepest impression I have brought away from Dartmoor is that drink is not responsible for the serious crimes, to anything like the extent some people imagine. Yes, and I was surprised myself at the discovery. Drink and crime have been so long associated in the public mind that I confess as a teetotaller, I held the common opinion myself. My experience at Dartmoor forces me to change my opinion." And further on the reverend gentleman has a more startling admission to make: "It is so easy to generalise and say that drink is the cause of nearly all crimes. No one wants to minimise the evils of drink. My impression is that the men who are undergoing the long sentences are, as a general rule, not the victims of drink. Many of them I have found, had been lifelong abstainers. Nay, some of the worst offences had been committed by teetotallers." A *Tribune* commissioner writing on prisoners, confirmed this, adding: "A strange statement to make, but the bulk of these specialists in crime, who represent the genius of evil, are confirmed teetotallers."

"Did not the Apostle Paul," asks Mr. Pratt, "write 'the love of money is the root of all evil'? And the evil springing from such love once more far exceeds in gravity and extent the evil that has been done by an excessive consumption of intoxicating drinks. Yet no one to-day suggests that we should totally abstain from money and eradicate entirely either the desire for its possession or the instinct that inspires the wish for personal or national wealth and advancement." Anger, hatred, malice, vengeance, extravagance of living, poverty from unemployment, an exaggerated sense of social, economic, or political injustice, even what the poets term "the gentle passion" are responsible for crime. Professor Lombroso, after twenty years study of habitual delinquents, declared that forty per cent belong to a well-defined anthropological type, which he called the "born criminal." In this type he found atavism, moral insanity and epileptic degeneracy, either predominating one over the other, or forming a strange admixture of psychological peculiarities in harmony with abnormalities in the anatomical and mature and physiological functions. In the formation of the head and face of many criminals of this type, Lombroso observed characteristics either of prehistoric people or of people still living in a state of barbarism, and in their soul-life he discovered inclinations and passions, such, for instance as cannibalism, which have been in past ages, or still are, prevalent among savage tribes. In view of all such considerations as experts have presented, concludes Mr. Pratt, there are obviously many other and even much more powerful, factors in the production of crime and evil in the world than the drinking of alcoholic beverages, and the extremists who would attribute everything to this one cause cannot have studied adequately the various factors of what is really a very complex situation. Then we are given the testimony of Sir John Macdonell, Master of the Supreme Court, that when trade is good, people drink more and commit fewer crimes, and when trade is bad they drink less and commit more crimes. Thus many theories which Temperance advocates have propounded are attacked, and we imagine they will have some difficulty in re-establishing them. There are others, many others, handled with equal severity by Mr. Pratt, but we have indicated enough to indicate to teetotallers the necessity of investigating and verifying the statements they have been accustomed to make and to believe in.

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HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS. The Honorary Presidency Magistrates would seem to have been more active during 1896 than they were in the previous year. A report on the working of the Courts has just been issued by Mr. N. W. Kemp, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who comments on their discharge of duty, and, after mentioning that their work has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, says: "The attendances have been such as to enable the different Benches nearly always to form a quorum, and in this respect there is a very marked contrast to the attendances in the previous year." There is some desire, now that the Magistrates have become accustomed to their work, that more complicated and interesting cases should be made over to them. Mr. Kemp is unable to advise any departure from the present system. "I feel constrained to point out," he says, "that, as it is, the Honorary Magistrates frequently have to sit for a long time in the morning in order to dispose of the work before them, and to throw upon them any additional cases would prevent their getting through the business of the Court. Moreover, the occasion for further relieving the stipendiary Magistrates of more of their work has not arisen." There is the further difficulty that, if more complicated cases were allotted to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, they would either have to be disposed of at one hearing or postponed for a week till the same Bench sat again. Objection is taken to this, although it is a very common practice at Home. Attention is drawn to the leniency of the Benches. It is well known that many of the fines and punishments inflicted are of an irritating rather than a deterrent nature, and we agree with Mr. Kemp that a greater degree of severity might have a salutary effect. The Magistrates dealt with 41,055 cases affecting 43,685 persons, being 4,071 cases and 3,739 persons more than were dealt with in 1905. The fines recovered amounted to about Rs. 41,018 as against about Rs. 47,283, the greatest amount being collected at the Dadar Court. Mr. Kemp pays a compliment to the work of the Association of Honorary Presidency Magistrates which was created under the Presidency of Mr. A. K. Leslie. He considers that it will afford the Magistrates an opportunity of meeting together and discussing matters connected with their work, and also conduce to better organization. Mr. Kemp concludes by pointing out that the period for which the Magistrates were sanctioned expires on August 31, and states that a strong case has been made out to justify the permanent establishment of the Courts. In this, Government fully concurs.

A SPECIAL cablegram to the Calcutta *Empire* states that ex-President Cleveland is seriously ill.

A SUMMARY of the Budget Statement which will be put before the Legislative Council meeting at Poona to-day, will be found on page 7.

THE P. and O. (extra) s.s. *Masagon* left Colombo 2 p.m. on Thursday (20th) and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 24th instant.

IT is reported that some person or persons unknown deposited some beautiful wreaths on the Holwell monument in Calcutta yesterday, it being the 150th anniversary of the Black Hole tragedy.

AT the level-crossing just outside Jullundur City the Bombay Mail train after leaving Lahore, ran into a bullock cart laden with coal bags. The driver of the cart has been made over to the police. The Mail, however, succeeded in proceeding on its journey after a comparatively short detention.

FROM the 8th to the 14th instant, 1 European, 6 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 240 Hindus and 30 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 294. The death-rate was 30·3 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague 1, fevers 80, bowel complaints 57, and other causes 156.

A MEETING of the pupils, friends and admirers of the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby will be held in the John Small Memorial Hall, Budhwar Peth, Poona City, to-morrow, at 6-15 p.m., to consider the proposal to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Selby's connection with the Deccan College and his valuable services to the cause of higher education, by a suitable memorial. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., will take the chair.

As an illustration of up-to-date journalism, but not as an example to be imitated in India I quote the following cablegram from the ha'penny Press, writes our London correspondent:—

WASHINGTON, Monday June 3.

Senora Creel, wife of the Mexican Ambassador, according to the gossip of the Embassies, pays from £40 to £100 a pair for her stockings.

Her pet weakness is for jewelled hosiery, the entire front of which is composed of lace covered with pearls, rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.

The stockings are sent to Chihuahua to be cleaned, and there the gems are extracted, the lace being sent to one expert cleaner and the silk to another.

Fancy cabling such stuff across the Atlantic.

OUR London correspondent writes:—I see that Sir William Lee-Warner at the dinner of the Salters Company mentioned as one of the achievements of our overlordship in India that we have coped with the difficulty of irrigation and have planted in the desert colonies far greater than any that the Greeks or Romans ever attempted Sir William's remarks were made in replying to the toast of "The India Council," the members of that body being special guests on the occasion. He had, he said, always felt that not the least of the workers in the Government of India are the great merchants of Calcutta and Bombay, and he appealed to the representatives of the City of London, as successors of the men who founded John Company, to be always true to their traditions in supporting the men at the front. He specially asked them to verify the statements in the literature that is being circulated here in such abundance with a view of discrediting our work in India.

THE "Echo de Paris" denies on good authority the report that the French Government has given orders to its officials to abandon the protectorate of Catholics in China.

THE Netherlands Government proposes to hold a grand festival in honour of the members of the Peace Conference on July 25. The Hague Municipality will entertain the delegates on July 9.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE INDIAN DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

The Domestic Situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Your Special Correspondent has described from the Press Gallery of the House of Commons the principal features of the debate on the Indian Budget as it is called, though it was very much more than that. I may therefore confine myself chiefly to noting the impression created outside by Mr. Morley's fine speech which, in my judgment,—and I have heard many expositions of the kind—reached an even higher level than the right hon. gentleman's great effort of last year. It once more establishes the fact that Mr. Morley's position in the Cabinet is unique and that in any large emergency neither Mr. Haldane nor Mr. Asquith can hold a candle to him. There are three members of the Cabinet whose reputation is now much higher than when the Liberals came into power. Mr. Morley is certainly one of the trio; Mr. Asquith is not, nor is Mr. Haldane. So far as I can gather in so short a time, Mr. Morley's programme of reforms meets generally with the approval of those who may be considered experts,—I do not include Dr. Rutherford, Mr. O'Grady or the gentle "Willie" Redmond in this catalogue—but if any doubt is felt it is with regard to the admission of Indians to the Secretary of State's Council. The reserves I have heard expressed do not refer so much to the principle of this remarkable departure as to the limitation of choice which is felt to exist. Will the right kind of men be forthcoming, and if only a Hindu is appointed what will the Mahomedans say, and *vice versa*? Of course, if a very high standard is not expected, there will be no difficulty in finding Indians to be Members of Council. There are one or two now in London who would receive the appointment and doubtless think themselves fitted for the position, but I am afraid that there are not many who would take them precisely at their own valuation. Some light was thrown upon one minor but not unimportant point in the speech made by the Under-Secretary (Mr. Hobouse) after the characteristically disquieting remarks of Sir Henry Cotton. Mr. John Ellis in the course of his speech said he was afraid that the scores of Indians—scores indeed!—who came to this country got little good from it. They got a smattering of Western notions; but many of them left these shores worse than they came here, and he looked with alarm upon this veneer of Western civilization. Mr. Hobhouse said that his predecessor had drawn attention to a fact which must be apparent to every one who had followed the course of instruction undertaken by the Hindus who came to this country, and their experience when they arrived here. He did not think that the whole of their surroundings in this country were always on the best terms with their European fellow students at the University. It was a subject that had occupied the attention of his right hon. friend for some time, and though he could not say that suggestions were actually under his notice, an inquiry had been instituted by him which they hoped might lead to a better feeling of *camaraderie* between Indian and European students at the University, and which he hoped would have a beneficial effect on their career when they came to be administrators. This, I believe, is the first time that any public official intimation of the inquiry set on foot by Mr. Morley at Cambridge and, possibly, Oxford has been made. It is a pity that Mr. Hobhouse having told us so much did not tell us a little more. It is not only at the Universities where inquiry is necessary. It is quite as much if not more needed in London. I am told that at the Clubs which admit Indians as members, they keep pretty much to themselves and are very rarely seen talking to the European members, through no fault of the latter. But to return to the *piece de resistance*:

THE INDIAN MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Morley has what the French call a good Press. To begin with the *Times*, which is just now devoting a great deal more attention than usual to India, the leading journal says that Mr. Morley's statement should go far to complete the dissipation of dangerous illusions amongst the Indian agitators which the Lahore deportations and the Ordinance regulating public meetings have begun. The *Times* recalls the prediction of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell to the illustrious Banerjee that they had but to keep on agitating effectively, and "Morley would yield." "They know better now," comments the *Times*. He has not yielded, and his speech explains to them with a tranquil firmness more convincing than any vehemence, that in no circumstances whatever is he in the least likely to yield. Mr. Morley showed, as we anticipated that he would show, that, in a matter of such immense importance as the maintenance of the internal tranquillity of India, he is not going to be fettered by shibboleths or to be misled by abstract theories. He accepts in the fullest sense the consideration which we have repeatedly contended ought alone to decide the course of a statesman in facing great problems in practice. He agrees that no political principle is of universal application regardless of seasons and of circumstances. He has professed and practised Radical and democratic doctrines all his life, but he has the wisdom to see that to apply them blindly to India in her present state would be to incur the guilt of that breach of a high moral trust which that Radical of Radicals, John Stuart Mill defended. His declaration that he has no apology to offer for using the deportation law, should shatter, so far as words can do it, the fond hopes of the agitators that the present Ministry might connive at, or acquiesce in, sedition. No British Government will do that. The people of this country without distinction of party accept as fundamental and immutable the assumption upon which Mr. Morley states that his policy is based. They assume that British rule in India will continue, ought to continue, and must continue. Says the *Morning Post*:—Mr. Morley's speech will have

A BENEFICENT EFFECT IN INDIA.

It will leave no doubt in the minds of the large loyal population who hear of it, none in the minds of the small disloyal element, and none in the minds of the faithful servants of the Government, as to the spirit and purpose by which the British Government is animated. But not less beneficent than Mr. Morley's speech will be the effect of its reception by the House. There was no room for doubt that Mr. Morley had the House with him, and that the words in which Earl Percy recapitulated Mr. Morley's views that in India our consistent aim ought to be good government and not self-government—are expressive of the conviction and of the will of the nation as a whole. There were many Indian hearers in the gallery yesterday, and they could judge for themselves as to the unanimity of feeling with which Mr. Morley's speech was received. They would see, no doubt, that there are questions as to which parties in this country are by no means agreed, and that even apart from such partisan criticisms as were made later in the debate of various episodes in the administrative career of Lord Curzon, criticisms which they will be able to discount, there are divergencies of opinion on such matters as the educational policy to be pursued by the Indian Government. But these differences only serve to bring into greater relief the general agreement between both sides of the House as to the main lines upon which the Government of India must be conducted.

It is idle, observes the *Standard*, to gloss over the undoubted fact that, however ignorant the masses in India may be as to the vicissitudes of party strife in England, the leaders of the present agitation counted on the sympathies of Liberal politicians with the demands which they were making for what may roughly be described as the first approach to Home Rule. In his courageous support of the Indian authorities Mr. Morley will command the respect of every one who can properly estimate the issues at stake. Indian problems are not to be solved on party grounds; and both he and Lord Minto may be assured that the country endorses the action they have taken to prevent the development of a grave peril. With respect to the measures which Mr. Morley is prepared to sanction, the *Standard* regards the appointment of Natives to the India Council as the least objectionable of the measures which Mr. Morley is prepared to sanction. Even if Lajpat Rai, an Indian Dr. Clifford, according to Sir Henry Cotton, were appointed to the India Council, he could do no mischief there. But the chief objection to any new departure is that it may be regarded as a concession to popular demands extorted by agitation. Anything that encourages such an impression must be strongly deprecated. I am not so sure that a Lajpat Rai at the India office would be so harmless. "Assuredly the British Empire may thank its star that in a Radical Government there should be two such sane Imperialists as Sir Edward Grey and Mr. John Morley" exclaims the "Daily Telegraph" which goes on to say:—"In the House of Commons there are not at the utmost two score members who know anything at all about the real condition of our Indian Empire. And out of that forty there are about half a dozen retired and pensioned officials who, having drawn the wages of sin—as they understand the facts—for twenty years or more, come back and get elected to denounce the alleged sin for which they have been responsible, and the wages whereof, in the form of a pension, they extract quarterly from the Exchequer. In these critics we do not believe that the average Englishman puts any trust." In the postion Mr. Morley has assumed he will have the whole-hearted support of Imperialist Unionists, and of all intelligent Radicals who put their trust in honest leaders. So much for the Opposition Press. The "Daily Chronicle," which at one time smiled on the enthusiasts now led by Sir H. Cotton, says of the deputations:—"Mr. Morley's prompt and vigorous action will, we cannot doubt, commend itself to the judgment of the British people. Nor will there be much hesitation in approving the Government's further decision to reject the idea of appointing a Parliamentary Committee or Royal Commission 'to inquire into the causes at the root of the dissatisfaction.'" Such inquiry by such means would at this time be a deplorable mistake.

While thus firm in maintaining order and in rejecting proposals which would be interpreted as a concession of wrong-doing or of weakness on the part of the Government, Mr. Morley in no way yields to panic. In full accord with the Indian Government, he intends to proceed in the path of cautious, yet substantial, reform which they had already marked out.

The "Tribune" also declares that the force of Mr. Morley's argument for deportation of ringleaders as against prosecution—that the advertisement of a trial and the repetition of inflammatory charges in court would probably do even more harm than the original calumnies—must appeal even to those who know least of the scheme. Neither in our own interest nor in that of the peoples of India can we dare to play with danger. But Mr. Morley is not one of those who find something "manly and spacious" in exceptional measures, or to whom they are anything but odious. He believes, as do all genuine Liberals, that force, at times a painful necessity for temporary purposes, is no permanent remedy, certainly no permanent means of establishing sympathy. And the establishment of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled—enabling them as far as possible to "get into each other's skins, and mutually understand each other—is the true aim of Indian statesmanship.

But the "Tribune" might have added that that has always been our policy in India. The "Daily News" comments on Mr. Morley's speech more suo, but as nobody pays attention to its views about India it would be a waste of space to quote them.

THE DOMESTIC SITUATION.

The Prime Minister's speech in the House of Commons on Thursday has not lessened the indignation which the Non-confirmists feel at the way they have, as they think, been cold-shouldered, but it was not unskilful, and it was certainly clever of Sir Henry to blame the draftsmen for the backwardness of the Government Bills. It all comes, says the wily C. B., from having an autumn Session. There is some truth in the excuse, and the only part of the Premier's speech with which his opponents agree is his declaration that the Government are determined not to prolong the Session beyond the normal period. The Labour Party clamour for an autumn Session as also do a certain number of Radicals to whom the air of Westminster seems almost necessary to their not very valuable existence and who, knowing nothing of what goes on in the Government departments, erroneously think that the country and the Empire is governed by the work actually done within the four walls of the House of Commons. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's references to the rather contemptuous way in which the Nationalists of Ireland treated Mr. Birrell's, or rather Sir Antony MacDonnell's, scheme and certain little things that have happened since seem to indicate that once more the union of hearts is severed. The Opposition of course are using the present situation for all it is worth and scoff at the Liberals for their failure to legislate as the friends of the ministry desire. But if the measures introduced or to be introduced are so pernicious as the Opposition make out, they ought really to rejoice at the impotence of the Party in office.

THE LATE SIR DIETRICH BRANDIS AND MR. W. MARTIN WOOD.

If the *Times* a week ago was forced by the pressure of other news to cut down its obituaries of Sir Dietrich Brandis and Mr. Martin Wood, it made ample compensation to its readers in India by the supplementary notices of these notable Anglo-Indians, in its issue of Tuesday last. There you will find a most informing notice of Sir Dietrich's labours and writings connected with the reorganisation of forestry in India, one of the most gratifying things in Dr. Schlich's letter being his acknowledgment of the earlier services rendered to the cause of Indian forestry by the late Dr. Gibson in Bombay and the late General Michael in Madras. These acknowledgments will, I imagine, have proved especially satisfactory to Sir George Birdwood, who for forty years past, whether in the columns of the *Times* or in the Journal of the Society of Arts has been zealous to persistency in vindicating the title of both these distinguished pioneers of forestry in India to the gratitude of their fellow officials and countrymen. It is Sir George Birdwood himself who adds to the bald paragraph in last Friday's *Times* the glowing tribute in Tuesday's issue to the memory of Mr. Martin Wood. It is surely one of his happiest efforts of the sort, and has recalled to to his surviving contemporaries of the period, 1854-1870, his articles in the Bombay Press on the deaths of Alexander Kinloch Forbes and the Honourable Juggannathjee Sunkersett and the departure from India of Dr. Henry John Carter, and William Edward Frere. It has given the liveliest gratification to all who intimately knew Mr. Martin Wood, and the true worth of his remarkably sympathetic and devout nature. In Sir George Birdwood's present dignified and convincing tribute to Mr. Martin Wood, every serious journalist will have found an inspiration and felt a righteous pride.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The fact that when the Maharaja of Bikanir, the Maharaja of Alwar and the Thakore Saheb of Gondal visited Mr. Morley at the India Office on Monday the stairs and corridors were carpeted with crimson cloth is referred to as if this was something new. I believe this is a mistake. Certainly I remember on one occasion being at the India office and noticed that the corridors were carpeted. I asked the reason and was told that an Indian prince was about to be received by the Secretary of State. A moment or two later a gorgeously arrayed potentate appeared accompanied by the ever courteous Sir William Curzon Wyllie in official costume.

The paper on the Canal Settlements recently read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by Mr. Lawrence Robertson, I. C. S., has attracted a good deal of attention and, on Wednesday, formed the subject of a special article over a column long in the *Times*. The writer describes Mr. Robertson's description of the colonies which have been so prominent in connection with the political trouble in Northern India as very excellent and full. That a Bombay officer should have been the first to bring the general features of these monuments of admistrative and general skill to the notice of the British public is very creditable to the Western Presidency, but doubtless Mr. Robertson was chosen for the purpose owing to his admirable work in connection with the Jamrao Colony in Sind.

THE HON. W. M. Hughes, member of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament who paid a visit to the training ship Exmouth (which is under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board), made the following entry in the visitors' book after a detailed inspection: "I should do less than my duty if I failed to record my highest appreciation of the admirable results, physical and mental, of the Exmouth training. It approaches perilously near perfection."

THE HUMOUR OF POLITICS

COMIC SITUATION ON THE LORDS QUESTION.

Tactics of the Opposition.

USE OF THE IRISH PARTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 20.

For the purpose of compelling the revision of the rule with reference to "blocking motions," Lord Robert Cecil yesterday gave notice of a Bill to restrict the power of the House of Lords in the manner advocated in the Government's resolution.

The Speaker to-day decided that the latter is thereby blocked.

The incident caused intense amusement.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman made a lengthy but vain appeal for the withdrawal of the notice, and thereatened an all-night or a Saturday sitting, to obtain special sanction for the Government resolution.

Mr. Balfour reminded the Government of their pledges with reference to "blocking motions," which Mr. Asquith hotly denied.

Lord Robert Cecil thereupon insisted on the immediate remedying of the evil, and introduced a Bill, which was read a first time amid great cheering and laughter.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The Opposition, reckoning on the support of the Irish Party, have started on a policy of obstruction.

Lord Robert Cecil has introduced a Resolution and Bill on the discussion on the "Lords" project. The tactics failed however as the House is sitting on Saturday to discuss the precedence of the resolution.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IRISH PARTY AND GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Meeting of the Irish National Directory, at Dublin, Mr. Redmond presiding, approved the withdrawal of support from the present Government, and passed a resolution, calling on the Irish people to inaugurate a great agitation, and win self-government.

THE FRENCH WINE RIOTS.

Royal Festivities Abandoned.

GROWERS COMMITTEE SURRENDERS.

SEVERE RIOTS AT NARBONNE.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The rest of the Winegrowers' Committee have surrendered, with the exception of Albert.

Owing to events in the South, the dinner at the Elysee and other festivities in honour of Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, in Paris, have been abandoned.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The demonstrators at Narbonne attacked the Police Station with revolvers yesterday.

The Infantry repulsed the attack.

Four persons were killed and eleven injured.

An affray between the troops and the mob at Montpellier, last evening, resulted in many being injured.

The mob at Perpignan set fire to the Prefecture which was extinguished with difficulty.

A red flag was hoisted on the Town Hall at Beziers.

LATER.

The Paris papers report that several were killed on both sides at Montpellier yesterday evening. Reports are of the most meagre description and are badly delayed owing to the censorship. Government is closing the telegraphs and the telephones.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Kermanshah Murders.

REPARATION PROMISED.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Mr. Anstruther Gray, said the firing on the Consulate at Kermanshah was not directed against Englishmen, but against the refugees.

The Persian Government had expressed its profound regret, and had ordered the punishment of the guilty and the prevention of any repetition.

The Indian Force there consists of a Duffadar and seven Sowars.

No further steps appear necessary at present to secure the safety of British subjects.

CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Allegation of Bribery.

BARGAIN INDIGNANTLY DENIED.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill said it was monstrous to suggest that General Botha had been bribed to repatriate the Chinese. The Boers had always been opposed to the Chinese.

He hoped the House would realize that the Imperial Guarantee freed the Transvaal Government from the influence of the Mining Houses.

A telegram from Pretoria states that in the course of a debate in the Legislature, General Botha indignantly repudiated the charge of having made a bargain with the Imperial Government.

There could be no peace, he said, until the last Chinaman went.

The Government was determined to extirpate this canker, and to restore the Transvaal to health.

THE KING AND THE KAISER.

A Meeting Likely.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

There are numerous indications that His Majesty the King and the Kaiser are arranging a meeting.

Favourable reports continue to be received from London of the condition of Sir Denzil Ibbetson, and there is now reason to hope that His Honour may be out of hospital early next month and starting to return to India in August.

DISTURBANCES IN PORTUGAL.

Two Hundred Agitators Arrested.

STRICT CENSORSHIP PRESERVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Further disturbances occurred at Lisbon to-day. Many arrests were made.

No details can be obtained owing to the censorship.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Two people were killed at Lisbon on Wednesday and two hundred have been arrested and will be detained in a Fortress at Caxias.

THE CEYLON RICE-TAX.

Abolition Refused.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Mr. J. Galloway-Weir asked Mr. Winston Churchill to consider the reduction of the Ceylon tax on rice, which was the staple food of Indian coolie immigrants.

Mr. Churchill replied: "I am not aware that the tax bears hardly on the Indian coolie, and inasmuch as it produces a large sum which is being expended on railway, irrigation and other objects benefiting both the immigrants and the natives, Lord Elgin is not disposed to interfere."

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT AT CASERTA.

Prince, Duke, Marquis and Marchioness Killed.

LONDON, JUNE 21

Prince Pescara, the Duke of Santangelo, the Marquis Nunziante and the Marchioness Carelligerini, together with the chauffeur, have been killed in a motor accident at Caserta. The car was travelling fast when it fell from the roadway on to the rocks.

BILLIARDS EXTRAORDINARY.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

T. Reece has made a break of 201,000 unfinished.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF.

A French Favourite.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The Golf Championship will probably be captured by the French competitor, M. Massey.

S. I. R. WORKSHOPS.

Transfer from Negapatam to Trichinopoly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 21.

The Workshops of the South Indian Railway, now located in Negapatam are to be removed shortly to Trichinopoly, sanction having been accorded for the transfer.

The new Shops at Trichinopoly are estimated to cost about 32 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. W. B Reynolds, Loco. Superintendent of the South Indian Railway, left Madras yesterday morning for Calcutta. He will visit the more important Railway Workshops in India with a view to having the Workshops at Trichinopoly thoroughly up-to-date.

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN CALCUTTA.

Case in Sambhunath Pandit Hospital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

There is an interesting case of Sleeping Sickness in the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital in Calcutta, where a Japanese woman, named Eosen, aged about 20 years, has been in hospital since May 15th, and with very brief intervals has been asleep since that time.

BLACK FEVER IN THE DOOARS.

Investigation by Central Research Institute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 21.

In response to the Memorials from the Dooars Planters' Association, the Government of India have decided to undertake investigation into the etiology of the black-water fever and other fevers prevalent in the Dooars and to entrust the inquiry to the Central Research Institute assisted by an Advisory Committee.

It is understood that the preliminary investigation into the existing conditions in Tea Gardens, with special reference to the precautions already adopted against these fevers and the prevalence of the fevers particularly among natives, will be made on the spot by a specially selected Medical Officer.

DEATH OF DR. SHAW.

Head of Moravian Mission in Leh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 21.

A Ladakh correspondent in reporting the death of Dr. Shaw early this season, says that the news will be deplored by a great number of sportsmen and travellers who have enjoyed the late gentleman's warm hospitality while stopping in Ladakh.

Dr. Shaw was the head of the Moravian Mission in Leh. His death was very sudden and was caused by the Leh fever.

The deceased lived for fourteen years in Leh, knew the Tibetan language perfectly and was versed in all matters of the Buddhist religion.

Dr. Shaw's death will be a severe loss to the Mission.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 21.—Tinley, Col., A. A. General, on leave, from Mussoorie.

Halliday, Lieut., R.F.A., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 21.—Hodgson, Lieut., S. Stafford Regt., off leave, to Allahabad.

Willis, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S., P.M.O., to Karachi.

Halliday, Lieut., R.F.A., on leave, to Kamptee.

DISTURBANCE IN JAMALPUR.

Mahomedan and Police Fracas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

A Jamalpur (Mymensingh) telegram, dated yesterday, says that there was a contretemps there the other day between some local Mahomedans and the Gurkha Police. A Mahomedan named Gabar Sheikh was severely beaten, taken to the *Thana* and subsequently released.

It is said that further serious disturbances at Jamalpur are apprehended.

THE SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The accused in the gun-shot case has intimated his willingness to the High Court, through his pleader, to have his case tried by any Court in Calcutta or Alipore or by Moulvie Ferozuddin at Chittagong or Mr. Barniville at Jamalpur.

AJIT SINGH'S BROTHER.

Notable Letter to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes a letter from Kishan Singh, who says he is the elder brother of Ajit Singh, in justification of his brother's action. In one passage he says: "The Punjabis have now learnt how to bring the Government to reasonable terms, though they have lost some of their best men for the purpose."

Kishan Singh's letter endeavours to show that the agitation in the Punjab is due to the Colonization Act which Lord Minto vetoed, and concludes.—"If is not for me, an elder brother, to praise Ajit Sing my younger, but it is my sacred duty to let the general public know him in his true character. He has been maligned by the authorities both here and in England, but he never sought their good or bad opinion. Our family is of course proud of having possessed such a member, and there are also tens of thousands in the Punjab who are just now blessing him for his unselfish devotion to his mother country."

PROPOSED DACCA CONFERENCE.

Postponed "Sine Die."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

The Conference of leading Hindus and Mahomedans which was to meet at Dacca to-morrow to consider means of bringing about a better understanding between the two communities has been postponed *sine die*. Various reasons are assigned for this decision, but it is generally thought that the project has fallen through by reason of reluctance on the part of the Hindu leaders to participate in a Conference convened by Nawab Salimulla.

WILD RUMOURS IN HAZARA DISTRICT.

Disseminated by Hindu Agitators.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 21.

A Correspondent of the "Civil and Military News," a Muhammadan weekly, published at Ludhiana, reports that the Hindus have set afloat wild rumours of sorts in the Hazara District in the North-West Frontier Province, to the effect that the English have founded a secret society, with the object of exterminating the people of India, that they have poisoned all wells, tanks and "nalas" in the country, and that they dissolved a dangerous metal in water so that whoever drinks of it may die. Another rumour is that it is the English who have bred the plague and are spreading it gradually, the object in view being to ensure the extermination of natives.

The Correspondent has no doubt that Hindu agitators have given currency to such nonsensical and mischievous rumours in order to make the ignorant and semi-barbarous frontier Muhammadans join hands with them; and their efforts have not been in vain, for these rumours have had the effect of creating considerable uneasiness among the people of Hazara District as the residents of a large number of villages, towns and cities in the Manshara "Tahsil" have left off using water from wells, small "nalas" and the like and are using water from large *nalas*, and where there is no such stream they dig pits for their supply of water.

Thoughtful Muhammadans have done their utmost to undeceive their less enlightened coreligionists, but with no success.

LALA LAJPUT RAI.

Mr. Gokhale's Monster Petition for Release.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 21.

The *Pioneer* understands that Mr. Gokhale is actively engaged in collecting signatures to a monster petition for the release of Lajput Rai which he intends to take to present to the Viceroy at Simla in about a month's time.

THE BUDGE BUDGE STRIKE.

Men Still Holding out.

SUPPORTED BY BABU BARRISTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

Five hundred workmen of the Burma Oil Company's factory at Budge Budge are still on the strike, which is being engineered by the Indian Mill-hands Union of which two Barristers of the Calcutta High Court are the leading spirits, namely A. C. Banerjee and P. Roy Chowdhury. The latter is the Secretary of the Union.

The Company has refused to recognise the Union in matters of dispute between them and their workmen, and are standing firm in this attitude.

MAGRAHAT LOOT CASE.

Appeal to the Calcutta High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

Swadeshi cases continue to occupy the attention of the Calcutta High Court. Yesterday, before Justices Mitter and Casperez, an application was made on behalf of Nanda Kisore Sircar and another who were sentenced to six weeks' and four weeks' imprisonment respectively, on a charge of interfering with the sale of foreign articles in Mymensingh and which resulted in rioting and the sack of a bazaar known as Magrabat.

The Judges granted a Rule.

AMBITION AND SEDITION IN INDIA.

By Sir Evan James.

Sir Evan James, K. C. I. E., in the course of an article on this subject in the *National Review* writes:—

The Viceroy has not had long experience of India, so it may be permissible to point out that what he calls just aspirations are not really new, and that India is, and always must be, in a transition state. What has really happened is that the English speaking Indians have, as was always foreseen, increased in large numbers, although very small compared with the total population. They are disappointed at seeing the lion's share of well-paid appointments held by Englismen, which they consider they themselves are equally fitted to fill. Adopting Western methods of agitation and swollen with vanity and ambition they demand the recognition of themselves as a power, if not the sole power, in the State. But this ambition is nothing new.

Discontent on the part of races subject to a Government alien to themselves in religion, colour and nationality, is, as was pointed out by H. H. the Aga Khan in the February number of this Review, absolutely inevitable. The generation that saw freebooters torture and cities flame throughout India has almost passed away. The masses of India recognise to the full the merits of our justice and their protection from Oriental oppression. But they do not love us. Individual Englishmen who have done something specific which gratifies their Oriental sentiment, which removes a stinging grievance, or improves their material prosperity, may be locally popular. Her late Majesty was beloved, for her Proclamation when assuming the Government of India, and also for the marked considerateness with which she treated Indians who visited England. So was Lord Ripon, for what the late Lord Salisbury called his policy of breathless benevolence. But to the end of time, so far as sentiment goes, Oriental races will infinitely prefer bad rulers of their own race to good ones who are foreigners. Colonel Sleeman's report on the hideous misgovernment of Oudh which led to its annexation by Lord Dalhousie, stated clearly that the population would prefer a continuance of anarchy to being ruled by the Feringhi. By lapse of time, however, Indians have learned to accept us as an inevitable burden, and perceive many advantages in our remaining: and indeed the vast majority, who have little to do with the English direct, scarcely give a thought to our existence, the local native magistrate, revenue collector, and police man being all in all to them. But were, say, a descendant of the infamous Nana Sahib, the heir of the Peishwa, to offer himself to-morrow as the ruler of the Mahratta country, and a plebiscite were taken as between him and the King-Emperor, the polling for the Peishwa would be unanimous. Even great native chiefs, whose dynasties we saved from absorption the Peishwas, would probably vote for him. The new ruler would not however, be in power for three months after the English were expelled, before tyranny and corruption would make them all intrigue to have us back again. Frequently an excellent readjustment of frontiers with a Native State has been foregone because the British villagers concerned refused to be transferred back to native rule. Natives petition against being ruled by an Indian district magistrate, and are constantly applying to have cases in which they are interested transferred from the Court of a native magistrate or judge to a court presided over by an Englishman. This, of course, is the same thing that Lord Cromer reports from Egypt. The Indians want all the benefits of our rule while dispensing with the rule itself. They would eat their cake and have it. And even Lord Cromer, who has employed Egyptians in the administration of their country to the fullest extent, cannot foresee an end to foreign occupation nor propose anything resembling representative institutions beyond a Legislative Council for the resident Europeans, not for the natives of Egypt. The Indian situation is

MUCH MORE COMPLEX THAN THE EGYPTIAN.

First of all, we have the division of the people into Hindus and Mahomedans, the former being in a considerable majority; secondly, the division of the Hindus into many races and tribes, differing materially in customs and language; and, thirdly, the different conditions of intellect and material prosperity, varying from extreme aboriginal barbarism to, in a few instances, a high standard of culture and education. The just aspirations spoken of by Lord Minto are confined to a fraction af the last-named class. In addition, the institution of caste is omnipresent which divides socially, as by bands of iron, all classes of Hindus from one another, as well as from their white rulers, not excepting the English-speaking classes, although only a very few old men amongst these still retain any reverence for the faith of their forefathers. Young men come to England for education in increasing numbers every year. They return home after breaking, as they needs must do it they only dine in Hall, the most stringent rules of Hinduism. One day we may see an open renunciation Hindu religion on a gigantic scale, but till now a Hindu remains a Hindu—so much so that when Lord Lansdowne passed an Act for the protection of immature child-brides, the educated classes were the loudest in denouncing it as an interference with their religion. The Englishman is reserved, and undue familiarity with natives is apt to be misconstrued and abused. The native has his taste, and, like the English, prefers the society of his own people; so that, although many generous efforts have been made, and though much private friendship exists between individuals of both races, social intercourse between them advances very slowly. English-speaking Indians nowadays form a society of their own. Even at Cambridge they have their own club, and the majority shrink from intercourse with the more virile English undergraduates. We have also in India, as in Egypt, a native Press, both vernacular and English. From 1865, the year in which I went to India, till now this Press has almost uniformly devoted its efforts to maligning the British Government. Owing to the danger to our rule, if once the credulous and ignorant masses, numbering hundreds of millions, become impregnated with a disbelief in our justice and ready to translate seditious words into deeds, several efforts have been made to check this seditious writing. About thirty years ago Lord Lytton passed a law for the regulation of the vernacular Press; but Lord Ripon, under instructions from Mr. Gladstone's Government, repealed it. Less than ten years ago Lord Elgin amended the Penal Code so as to make writings inciting to sedition or racial hatred obnoxious to the Criminal Law. At that time plague measures had made us very unpopular, and seditious writing became so virulent that two British officers were murdered. Besides strengthening the law two notorious seditious leaders were exiled and interned, and Mr. Tilak, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, was imprisoned for publishing seditious articles. But this energy did not last long. Of late years the vilest articles have been allowed to pass without prosecution, and if ever the Government does take action—in Bombay at least—the writer is, as Mr. Rees, M. P., pointed out in the House of Commons on April 10, only bound over to keep the peace. At Lahore, however, the proprietor and editor of a scandalous print have recently been sent to goal for six months under Lord Elgin's law.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

is an assemblage of English-speaking Hindus with a sprinkling of Parsees, organised some twenty years ago by Mr. Allan Hume, C. B. It has no definite franchise, and practically any one who chooses to pay his fare to the place of meeting may attend as a delegate. It foregathers once a year, during the Christmas holidays, affording an excellent opportunity to the discontented for letting off oratorical fireworks. All members, without exception, are against the Government, so there is no real debating. Every grade of critic is to be found in the Congress, open sedition-mongers, such as Mr. Tilak is, or at least was, men who dream of our forcible expulsion from India, others who merely wish to see greater political power given to natives without dispensing with the British Government or its army, while some, probably the largest number, desire no organic change, and only hope for distinctions, honours, and a larger share of the loaves and fishes. Little or no recognition is made of the fact that over and over again the British Government has made concessions in favour of natives, so far as it seemed prudent. It is more than forty years since Sir Bartle Frere appointed an Indian to be a judge of the High Court of Bombay, and now there is scarcely a High Court that has not always one or more of them. The Provincial Service, organised by Sir Charles Aitchison, took away from the Civil Service various high posts in every province, entrusting natives with executive charge of districts, and with judgeships in district courts, which they are now enjoying. Lord Lansdowne introduced an elective system, allowing various bodies, such as municipalities, Zamindars, and the like, to nominate members of the Legislative Councils; but this does not suffice, and nothing ever will satisfy the most advanced leaders except the total abrogation of the charge of India by the British nation. The Congress has now met annually for some twenty years, and until recently its discussions have been almost wholly academic, attracting little public attention. But at the gathering last December the mask was entirely thrown off and a militant attitude adopted. There are

SEVERAL REASONS FOR THIS CHARGE OF TONE.

For years past many Brahmins of the Deccan have been engaged in sapping the influence of the British Government, not only by violent writings in the Press but also, there can be little doubt, by secretly conspiring amongst themselves, subsidised as in the Mutiny by high-placed or wealthy natives, who in India generally think it wise to run with the hare and hold with the hounds. Latterly an accident gave them an unexpected alliance on the other side of India. The Bengalis are intellectually almost as clever, but have much less backbone than the Poona Brahmins, and their ideas seldom soared beyond the exaltation of native lawyers and editors to high Government posts. Suddenly they were dismayed by the Government of Lord Curzon re-uniting Assam to Bengal, of which it originally formed a part, and dividing the combined province into two Lieutenant-Governors' charges, a very wise and necessary measure. The small province of Khandesh has been twice partitioned in a like way within my own experience. But the main population of Eastern Bengal is Mahomedan, and the Hindus were alarmed at the prospect of their rivals obtaining a superior influence and a larger share of Government appointments than themselves in that region. So, having discovered at last a real grievance, the Babus set to work by agitation and public meeting to make the administration of Eastern Bengal impossible. They met with such success that the Government of India seem to have become alarmed, and, whether with or without Mr. Morley's instructions, they forbade the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Bamfylde Fuller) to carry out a measure which his predecessor had determined upon, and which the Government of India itself had not objected to, for keeping schoolmasters and schoolboys from open and seditious insubordination. The Lieutenant-Governor resigned, and for the first time, so far as I am aware, in the history of British India, agitation triumphed over the Government. The slogan was raised of "Bande Mataram," or "Hail Mother," the Mother being the very popular and bloody goddess Kali, typifying thereunder the undivided province of Bengal, as well as the cry of "Swadeshi." This last word originally had an inoffensive meaning, and implied that Indians should patronise goods of indigenous rather than of foreign manufacture. In this sense Swadeshi has long been the policy of the Government of India itself, and, when Lord Cromer was Finance Minister, the "Gazette of India" during several months was swollen with lists of articles used in the public service which Government officers were required to buy of Indian manufacture. In the mouth of the Bengali, however, it meant the boycotting of everything English, and tradesmen dealing in English cottons were assaulted and their goods destroyed. "Swaraj," or autonomous government, was the next demand. The agitation was stimulated by the return to power of a Liberal Ministry, and by the election to Parliament on the Liberal side of a certain number of ex-Indian civilians, some of whom had attained to high places in India, and who

ENCOURAGED THE AGITATORS FROM HOME.

Mr. Donald Smeaton, M.P., for instance, thought proper to allude to the Mutiny (which, in the opinion of the late Sir Charles Aitchison, was a purely military mutiny caused by the greased cartridge scare) in the following terms:

"It was oppression that aroused the people to rebellion. Nearly fifty years have passed. One form of oppression has disappeared, another has taken its place. The old Company scourged India with whips; the British Government is at the present moment scourging it with scorpions, and we are in sight of another rebellion, more serious for this country [England] than the mutiny of 1857, precipitated by the misgovernment, the insolent misgovernment, under which India is at the present moment groaning."

Mr. Smeaton was addressing an English audience, but his speech can be had for a penny at the office of the Congress organ in London, and has doubtless been eagerly devoured by thousands of the disaffected in India. One, if not more, of the ex-civilian M. P. S. wrote to a leading agitator, a Bengali editor, urging him to hold public meetings, and so bring pressure to bear on the Secretary of State and undo the partition of Bengal. So the Mahrattas have found discontent ready to their hand. Owing to a conflict between some of the Extremists in Bengal who wished the Congress to pronounce in favour of a boycott of English products and English honorary offices (not salaried offices, mind) over the whole of India, and those from other provinces who preferred to let the Bengalis work out their own salvation, a neutral personage, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, ex-M. P., was chosen as the chairman for 1906.

The following is the programme which this chairman enunciated:

"Just as the administration of the United Kingdom in all services, departments and details is in the hands of the people themselves of that country, so should we in India claim that the administration in all services, departments, and details should be in the hands of the people themselves in India. This is not only a matter of right and a matter of the aspirations of the educated—important enough as these matters are—but it is far more an absolute necessity as the only remedy for that great inevitable economic evil which Sir John Shore pointed out a hundred and twenty years ago, and which is the fundamental cause of the present drain and poverty."

And, after honeyed words to the Mahomedans, who have had to take a back place compared with the Hindus since the Mogul Empire came to an end, he added:

"Once self-government is attained, then will there be prosperity enough for all, but not till then. The thorough union, therefore, of all the people for their emancipation is an absolute necessity. All the people in their political position are in one boat. They must sink or swim together. Without this union all efforts will be vain. There is the common saying—but also the best common sense—'United we stand, divided we fall.'"

TWO COMMENTS SUGGEST THEMSELVES HERE.

How often have we not heard English statesmen emphasise the fact that Governments can do little for a people; their prosperity depends on their own exertions. Indian thinkers, we see, take a different view. And by the side of Mr. Dadabhai's advice to the different nationalities of India to unite against the Government, read that of a still greater friend of India, Mr. John Bright, as expressed in 1858 in the House of Commons:

"Be it 50 or 100 years, does any man with the smallest glimmering of sense believe that that great country, with its twenty different nations, and its twenty languages, can ever be consolidated into one compact and enduring Empire?"

(*To be concluded.*)

THE LATE CYCLONE AT KARACHI.

Ship's Engineer Washed Overboard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 21.

On Thursday, the 6th instant, the date on which we had Cyclone here, Third Engineer of the "L' Belle of England" was washed overboard while attending some work on the harbour deck of the vessels. The steamer was then on her way to Karachi from Calcutta. On an alarm being raised the engines were reversed, the vessel turned round and a boat lowered. But all endeavours were fruitless as the unfortunate man could not swim and soon disappeared. There was a high sea running and quite a gale blowing at the time and it would have been an effort for the best swimmers to keep afloat under such circumstances.

The accident has cast quite a gloom in the vessel as the deceased was of the most amiable disposition and very much liked by one and all on board.

SHIPPING AT KARACHEE.

Dearth of Coolies and Boats.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 21.

The work in the harbour is very brisk at present, but it is blocked owing to excessive damage to the harbour craft due to the cyclone of the 6th instant. To expedite business and give quicker despatch to vessels, the Port Trust contemplate utilizing their hopper barges which will be loaded with grain from wharves and taken alongside to be shipped with the aid of ship's cranes. Cargo can thus be shipped on both sides and steamers can be loaded expeditiously. All the available wharf berths are occupied and 13 vessels are waiting outside in the stream for berths.

With the great rush of work the cost of labour has gone up considerably, ordinary labourers now demanding one rupee to Rs. 1-8-0 per day and two rupees for night work.

Owing to the dearth of labour Messrs. Ralli Brothers have been obliged to send for 250 coolies from Bombay, 40 of whom are expected to-morrow by s. s. "Kola."

KSHATRIYA HIGH SCHOOL FOR AGRA.

Handsome Donation from Raja Bulwant Singh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 21.

At a meeting of the Kshatriya Educational Conference, held at Naini Tal on Thursday, Raja Balwant Singh Bahadur, C. I. E., of Awagarh, promised a donation of five lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of a Kshatriya High School in Agra and of Rs. 1,10,000 for the college fund. Other members of the Conference also promised donations.

INDIAN BUDGET.

OUTBREAK OF SEDITION.

MR. MORLEY DEFENDS HIS POLICY.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

A MEMORABLE SCENE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WESTMINSTER, JUNE 6.

Quite as suggestive as anything else in to-night's debate on the Indian Budget were the almost entire absence from the speeches of any reference to finance and the amazing if not unprecedented magnitude of the audience. Here, to tell the truth, we had the relation of cause and effect. If Mr. Morley's statement had been concerned with rupees—I doubt, by the way, if the word was once mentioned—we should undoubtedly have been favoured with a repetition of the too familiar scene that must have been present to the memory of the author of the "Competitionwallah" when he declared that "on a Wednesday and with an Indian question on the paper Cicero replying to Hortensius would hardly draw a quorum." To-night we had a quorum about ten times over, and although Mr. Morley was never less in the Ciceronian vein, while certainly none who followed him proved equal to Hortensius, he and his critics kept their audience to the end. In the galleries as on the floor every bench was full, and probably for the first time in these debates a number of Indians had to be turned away for want of room. As it was, more Indian than English visitors were present, notably in the seats reserved for distinguished strangers. The only Bombayites I noticed were Dr. John Pollen and Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S.

Unexpectedly enough, the most disappointing feature of the evening was Mr. Morley's elocution. Visitors attracted to the debate by the Liberal Statesman's reputation as an orator must have been struck with astonishment by this singular performance. "We must use the language of reserve and of comprehensive consideration," said the Minister in his opening sentences, "because our words may be overheard thousands and thousands of miles away." Here, indeed, was a masterpiece of unconscious humour. For Mr. Morley seemed to be so haunted by the fear of being himself overheard that he failed to make his words audible even to people a few feet away. As the event proved he was husbanding his resources for the later passages of what was to be a two hours' speech, and, as the event also showed, he need not have been quite so thrifty, since at the close he found himself in possession of unexpected reserves of vocal strength which might advantageously have been expended a little earlier. But for the moment his low and faltering tones conveyed an impression of physical failure which excited general sympathy, much intensified by the pathetic manner in which the Minister pointed to his throat on being exhorted to raise his voice and by his apologetic "I am very sorry." After all, Mr. Morley is now in his seventieth year, and he is a worker who has never spared himself in any of the causes to which he has given his service. But, as I have said, much of his apparent vocal weakness was probably due to over-anxiety and want of confidence in his own staying power.

Very curious and not a little significant was the attitude of the various groups of members towards the orator and his policy. Widely recognised as the centre and brain of philosophic Radicalism, Mr. Morley has long been regarded by his party with feelings not remote from veneration, especially, it may be said, by those to whom his Radicalism is everything and his philosophy merely a sign of eccentricity. Perhaps it was because the philosopher was too much and the politician very little in evidence in the earlier parts of to-night's speech that the Ministerialists were so sparing of their applause, so perplexed in their aspect and altogether so slow to respond to the finely-phrased axioms of their intellectual leader. The Labour men were frankly hostile, one of them—not, however, a member of much influence—going so far as to say, later in the debate, that the policy of deportation "justified the tyranny of Russia and of Dublin Castle"—in itself a sufficiently grotesque collocation. Such of the Irish members, too, as were in the House showed an unfriendly spirit, though as usual they were chiefly concerned to find in the discussion matter applicable to their own political position. An amusing instance of this absorbing pre-occupation arose on a quotation by Mr. Morley of General Gordon's words—"To govern men there is but one way, and it is eternally true. Get into their skins. Try to realise their feelings. That is the true secret of Government." Impressively declaimed and loudly applauded the sentences did not leave Mr. Patrick O'Brien unmoved. "Why don't you get into *our* skins?" he cried, and as Mr. O'Brien happens to be a noticeably small man, his invitation, as may be imagined, caused some embarrassment to Mr. Morley and much hilarity to everybody else. From the Unionists alone, for a considerable time, came the only whole-hearted cheering with which the Minister was favoured. But like the Irish members the Unionist Leader is afflicted with an obsession. Although he, too, is an approved philosopher, he can never resist the temptation to seize a party advantage. Presently an ironical inflection began to dominate his applause of Mr. Morley's spirited vindication of the Government's firm policy in the Punjab, and promptly following their leader, all the other Unionists began to cheer in mockery likewise. "I suppose," said the Minister disdainfully, "that that means that I am outraging the principles of a life-time?" Mr. Balfour smiled and murmured "Ireland." "As if Ireland," came the swift retort, "were on the same footing with India with its heterogeneous composite population of 300 millions!" Those rival philosophers!

Into the substance of the Ministerial statement I need not enter in detail. On the whole it was hopeful in tone, for even in the allusions to the "black shadow of the plague" by which "a prosperity Budget" had been darkened Mr. Morley endeavoured to show that the rate of mortality in proportion to population was not so terrible as might have been feared. A shrewd hit at the extreme anti-opium section of the House caused some commotion and much merriment. He had been urging the necessity of proceeding cautiously in a matter affecting revenue. "'Oh', say some of my friends, 'righteousness before revenue!' Yes," added Mr. Morley drily, "but you must not satisfy your own righteousness at the expense of other people's revenue." Up jumped Mr. Lupton, who is chiefly famous as an anti-vaccinationist. "We at home are quite prepared to bear the expense," he cried. Mr. Morley turned in grave irony to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "I commend that observation hopefully to my colleague at the Treasury," he remarked, whereupon Mr. Asquith grimly shook his head, and with a whimsical sigh the Minister for India amended his phrase by adding, "well, no, not very hopefully." Invited a little later to quote incriminating passages from the utterances of the deported Punjab agitators the Minister gave further proof of his caustic humour by declining to make himself an instrument in the spread of seditious literature. Publicity in the case of such utterances, he urged, was a danger to be guarded against, and indeed was one of the very reasons why instead of authorising prosecutions the Government had used the law ready to their hands in the Ordinance of 1818. "And for that," declared Mr. Morley emphatically, "I, for one, have no apology to offer." Further, the notion that the movement was of agrarian origin was contemptuously dismissed. It was political and frankly seditious.

All the skill of the accomplished dialectician was required, and, in truth, was exerted to render plausible the transition from the first to the second phase of the speech—from its stern denunciation of the disloyal faction to its promise of concessions to the demands of the native population generally. In foreshadowing his proposals Mr. Morley repeated his last year's declaration that, for as long a period as his imagination could reach, India would "still be the theatre of absolute and personal government," and fortified this prediction and possibly reconciled it to the ears of his friends by a quotation in approbation of the beneficent rule of a dominant race from the writings of John Stuart Mill—"that great exemplar of wisdom and humanity at whose lamp some of us have kindled our rushlights." From Mill to the next stage was but a step and with a paradox Mr. Morley took it. Nothing, it appeared, could be more efficient than the existing administrative machine—in fact its fault was that it was too perfect. "The machine would be a great deal more popular if it were a trifle less efficient, more elastic, and less apt to culminate in the creation of a pure bureaucracy." Clearly a happy thought, since to inquire into the working of the machine and the "mischiefs of over-centralisation" a Royal Commission might be appointed and thus forestall the demands of the group who were about to demand an inquiry into the general causes of "unrest in India." Owing, no doubt, to this obvious interpretation the group itself received the announcement when it came somewhat coldly, reserving its warmest thanks for the further proposals of an Ordinary Council of Notables, an enlargement of the Legislative Councils and above all the addition of one or possibly two Indian members to the Council of the Secretary of State. As I have already indicated, the close of the speech found the orator in renewed possession of his wonted rhetorical fires. The moral tone too was high and invigorating, for it disclosed in the Minister a convinced and profound believer in the beneficence of British rule, the withdrawal of which, as he declared, would inevitably be followed by an era of "anarchy and bloody chaos." To that eventuality Mr. Morley, speaking for the Government, Parliament, and the country, declined to turn his gaze. We would face our responsibilities now and in the future "whether the weather be fair or foul in a valiant and hopeful spirit."

Most of the subsequent debate was of a perfunctory character and may excusably be glanced at in something of the same spirit. I ought to note, however, that Earl Percy added to his growing reputation by a closely reasoned criticism of the new Ministerial policy, though it was a pity that he too should fall into the temptation, as he did at one point, of making India a stalking horse for the purpose of the ordinary party game. On the Minister's own side approval and attack were about equally balanced, for if his refusal to relax the stringency of recent measures in the Punjab was deplored by Sir Henry Cotton, Dr. Rutherford and others, it gained the spoken support of Mr. Donald Smeaton, Mr. A. E. Mason and the tacit approbation of the great majority. And of this, it may be added, the minority must have been conscious, for in the end no division was challenged.

The following is the full text of what was said on the occasion when on the motion to go into Committee on the East Indian Revenue accounts.

Mr. Morley, as Secretary for India, rose to make his annual statement, amidst Ministerial cheers. He said: I am afraid I shall again have to ask the House for rather a large draft of its indulgence. The Indian Secretary is like the aloe, which blooms only once, I believe in a hundred years. He only troubles the House once in twelve months. There are two or three topics of supreme interest and importance for which I must bespeak the patient and comprehensive consideration of the House. Supposing that a wrong turn had been taken at Simla, or in the Cabinet, or in the India Office, or to-day in this House, what disasters would follow—(cheers)—and what Titanic efforts to repair those disasters what a devouring waste of Indian and national treasure, and what a wreckage would follow in its train!

DIFFICULTIES OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

I believe this is almost, if not quite, the first occasion on which what is called British democracy in its full strength, as we assume that it is now, has been brought directly face to face with the difficulties of Indian government—(laughter)—with all their intricacies and all their complexities, and, above all, with all their subtleties and their enormous magnitude. Addressing the House last year on the Indian Budget, I said that it was one of the most difficult experiments that had ever been tried in human history, whether you can carry on, what I think you will have to carry on, in India—personal government, along with free speech and the free right of public meeting. That which last year was partially a speculative question has this year become more or less actual. (Hear, hear.) I want to set out the case as frankly as I possibly can. (Hear, hear.) I want to take—if I may say so without presumption—the House into full confidence, so far as public interests allow. (Hear, hear.) I will ask the House to remember that we are overheard thousands of miles away, by a great and complex community. (Hear, hear.) We are overheard by those who are doing the service and work of the Crown in India, by those who take part in the great work of commerce and non-official life in India, by the great native princes outside British India, and by the great dim masses of Indians who, in spite of all, we persist in regarding as our friends, and by those who, I am afraid, I must reluctantly call our enemies. (Hear, hear.) This is the reason why everybody who speaks to-day must use language which is well-advised, reserved, and of comprehensive consideration. (Cheers.)

FINANCE.

I will turn for a moment to finance. Last year I told the House that I could not regard with patience the salt-tax—a tax upon a necessary of life. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to be able to say that the salt tax, which was reduced by half a rupee in 1903, and by another half-rupee in 1905, has now been reduced in the year 1907-08. The cost of this reduction is nearly three million pounds. These reductions amount to 60 per cent. of the tax as it stood before March, 1903. After allowing for the effects of the reduction on salt, and the diminution to be computed on the revenue from opium of £600,000.

We anticipate a surplus of three-quarters of a million pounds. (Cheers.)

This is satisfactory, and is due to two causes—first, to the agricultural prospects of the year, which are most favourable, and are expected to give us a modest increase in land revenue, Excise, and Customs. The second cause is that we have decided, after consultation with the Government of India, to reduce the military expenditure of the year by £500,000. The end of it all is that our financial position is sound, and we have a splendid security to offer for all loans raised in this country. Then as to the training of British troops in India, the payments by the War Office to the Government of India with respect to the training of British troops for service in India is £500,000 per anum. The method of calculating this charge has not changed for twenty years, and for some time it has been admitted that the subject needs investigation. A committee has been appointed, which will begin work in the autumn upon the proportion of these charges to be borne respectively by this country and by India. Lord Justice Romer is to be the chairman of this committee, Lord Welby will be a member of it, and we shall agree upon a third. There are also to be two representatives of the India Office and two of the War Office, and I hope the end of their deliberations will be that some scale or schedule of the respective charges will be arrived at which will do justice alike to the British and the Indian taxpayer. There is one very important subject, namely, the railways and the extension of the railway system. There, again, I have been fortunate enough to get a committee of gentlemen to examine carefully into all the details of railway administration, and whether and how far the complaints of some English traders, at all events, are justified. (Cheers.)

APPALLING PLAGUE FIGURES.

The Budget is a prosperity Budget, but I am fain to admit that a black shadow falls upon the prospect. The plague figures are appalling. But do not let us get unreasonably excited even about these appalling figures. The plague figures of last December seemed to show that this horrible scourge was on the wane, but, alas! the deaths for the first four months of this year were 642,000, which exceeds the record of the same season in any past year. It was in 1896 that the plague first appeared, and up to April, 1907, five and a quarter millions of human beings have died. In a population of 300,000,000, however, this mortality, although enormous, is not comparable with that caused by the Black Death and other scourges which swept over Europe in olden times. It represents a death-rate of about three per 1,000. It cannot be denied that the prevention or mitigation of this disease has occupied the most serious, constant, unflagging, zealous, and energetic attention of the Government of India. (Cheers.) But the difficulties to encounter are enormous, owing to the reluctance of the population to submit to sanitary rules. They are a suspicious population, and when these rules are vast upon them they resent and resist them. We have instituted inquiries, and there are intelligent officers who are doing all they can to trace the roots of this disease and to discover if they can means of preventing it.

OPIUM [illegible]

I believe a large [illegible] are interested in opium. [illegible] enormous number of [illegible] in the churches [illegible] sincerely and deeply [illegible] they often use the [illegible] sion "righteousness before revenue." Yes, but you must not satisfy your own righteousness at the expense of other people's revenue. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Lupton: We are quite prepared to bear the expense of our righteousness.

Mr. Morley: I present that observation hopefully to the Chancellor of the Exchequer—well, no, not very hopefully (Laughter.) The opium question touches the conscience of the people of this country very deeply, and my hon. friend, though he sometimes goes a little far, represents a considerable body of serious opinion. On the strength of an utterance of mine last May the Chinese Government have persistently done their best to come to some sort of understanding with his Majesty's Government on this subject. (Ministerial cheers.) In September an Imperial decree was issued in China ordering strict prohibition of consumption and cultivation with the view to the ultimate eradication of the evil within a space of ten years. Since then there has been a considerable correspondence between the Foreign Secretary and the Chinese Government, who have always been assured of the sympathy of this country with the objects set forth in that decree A very important incident, and one which is likely to prove very fruitful, was an application by the United States to his Majesty's Government with reference to a joint inquiry into the opium traffic by the United States and the other Powers concerned. His Majesty's Government thought that procedure by way of commission, rather than by conference, was the right way of approaching this question, but no one can doubt, considering the enormous interest shown by the United States, that great results will follow. To those of my hon. friends who think we are slack and wanting in energy and zeal, I might refer to the language used by Mr. Baker, an able member of the Viceroy's Council, who says it is evident that the gradual reduction and eventual extinction of the revenue that India has derived from the trade has been brought a stage nearer, and it was necessary for us to be prepared for whatever may happen.

AMIR'S VISIT.

I now turn to the military expenditure, and when I approach military expenditure and the dangers of war, I think I ought to say a word upon the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan. We have reason to look back upon that visit with the most entire and complete satisfaction. (Cheers.) His Majesty's Government, previous to the visit of the Amir, instructed the Governor-General, in Council, on no account to open political questions with the Amir. The result of that policy has been to place our relations with the Amir, a very important person, on an eminently satisfactory footing—a far better footing than could have been arrived at by any formal premeditated convention. (Cheers.) The Amir made a speech when he arrived at Cabul on April 10 on his return, in which he said, "The officers of the Government of India never said a word on political matters. They kept their promise. As to myself, whenever and wherever I found opportunity I spoke indirectly on several matters which concerned the interests of my country and the nation. The other side never took undue advantage of it and never discussed with me on those points which I mentioned. His Excellency Lord Minto's invitation to me was in such a proper form that I had no objection to accept it. The invitation which he sent to me was worthy and quite in different form from that of the invitation which I received on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. In the circumstances, I determined to undergo all risks, and, if necessary, to sacrifice all my possessions and my own life, but not to accept such an invitation as was sent to me for coming to join the Delhi Durbar." (Laughter.) These things are far too serious for me to indulge in controversy upon, but it is a satisfaction to point out to the House that the policy we instructed the Council to follow so far has worked extremely well.

THE INDIAN ARMY—ITS CONDITION AND COST.

When, last year, I referred to the Army, I told the House that it would be my object to remove any defects that I and those who advised me might discover in the Army system, and more especially, of course, in the schemes of Lord Kitchener. Since then, with the assistance of two very important Committees well qualified by expert military knowledge, I have come to the conclusion that an improved equipment is required. It may be thought that my opinion alone would not be worth much, but, after all, civilians have got to decide these questions, and, provided they arm themselves with the full expert knowledge of the military authorities, it is their voice that ought to settle the matter. It was found that certain changes were necessary in the allocation of units in order to enable the troops to be better trained. Therefore our final conclusion was that the special military expenditure shown in the financial pages in the Blue Book must go on for some years more. The House will see we have arranged to cut down the rate of the annual grant, and we have taken care—and this ought to be set down to our credit—that every estimate for every item included in the programme shall be submitted to a vigilant scrutiny here as well as in India. I have no prepossession in favour of military expenditure, but the pressure of facts, the pressure of the situation, the possibilities of contingencies that may arise, seem to me to make it impossible for any Government or any Minister to acquiesce in the risks on the Indian Frontier; but we have not only to consider our position with respect to foreign Powers on the Indian Frontier, but the turbulent border tribes. All these things make it impossible—I say nothing at all about the internal conditions—for any Government or any Minister with a sense of responsibility to wipe out this military programme in a high handed or cavalier way. (Opposition cheers.)

LORD MINTO'S INHERITANCE.

Now I come to what I am sure is in the minds of most members of the House—the political and social conditions of India.

Mr. Byles: We can't hear you; kindly speak a little louder.

Mr. Morley (continuing) Lord Minto became Viceroy I think, in November, 1905, and the present Government succeeded to power in the first week of December. Some of the criticism which I have seen on the attitude of Lord Minto and of his Majesty's Government leaves out of account the fact that Lord Minto did not come right into a haven of serenity and peace. (Hear hear.) Very fierce monsoons had broken out in the camps on the Olympian heights at Simla, and in the councils in Downing-street. (Laughter.) This was the inheritance into which Lord Minto came—rather a formidable inheritance—for which I do not this afternoon for one moment attempt to distribute the responsibility. It is no affair of mine. Still, when Lord Minto and I myself came into power, our policy was necessarily guided by the conditions under which the case had been left. Our policy was to compose unexampled conditions of controversy and confusion. In one instance we succeeded, but in Eastern Bengal for a time we did not succeed. When I see it declared in newspaper articles that the problem of India is altogether outside party questions, I well know that to be the forerunner of a regular party attack. (Laughter.) It is said there has been supineness on the part of Lord Minto and the Government—supineness, vacillation, and hesitation. There has been no supineness, no vacillation, no hesitation from December, 1905, up to the present day. (Ministerial cheers.)

THE FULLER EPISODE.

I must say a single word about one episode; it is with sincere regret I refer to it. It is called the Fuller episode. I have had the pleasure of many conversations with Sir Bamfylde Fuller since his return, and I recognise to the full his abilities, his good faith, and dignity and self-control with which he during all this period has never for one moment attempted to defend himself by plunging into any sort of contest with the Viceroy or his Majesty's Government. An action of that kind deserves our fullest recognition. If recognise to the full his gifts and his experience, and I am sure if he were in this House he would not quarrel with me for saying that those gifts were not well adapted to the situation in which he had been placed. Gentlemen opposite may be inclined to take a view hostile to Lord Minto, though I may remind them that Lord Minto, happily for me, was appointed by the party opposite.

Mr. Balfour: Why should we be hostile? (Hear, hear)

Mr. Morley continuing: I do not for a moment suggest that the right hon. gentleman is hostile, but I have seen expressions of hostility from his friends. I would not dream of criticising the right hon. gentleman or his more serious friends—(laughter)—but that position has been taken up. What was the case? The Lieutenant-Governor suggested a certain course. The Government of India thought it was a mistake and told him so; he thereupon said, "Very well; I am afraid I must resign." But there was nothing in all that, except what was perfectly honourable to Sir Bamfylde Fuller. But does anybody take up this position that if the Lieutenant-Governor says, "I cannot have my own way; I resign," then the supreme Government of India is bound to refuse to accept that resignation? All I can say is that I do not care who the man may be. If any gentleman in the Indian service says, "I will resign, unless he can have his own way, then, so far as I am concerned in the matter, his resignation will be promptly and definitely accepted. It is said now that Sir Bamfylde Fuller recommended certain measures about education, and that the Government have now adopted them. That is not so. I should like to say the circumstances are completely changed What was thought by Lord Minto and the Government to be a rash or inexpedient course is changed. I read the other day in a very important newspaper that the state of anti-British feeling in Eastern Bengal had gained in virulence since Sir B. Fuller's resignation. This, the Viceroy assures me, is an absolute perversion of fact. The whole atmosphere has changed for the better. When I say that Lord Minto was justified in the course he took, I say it without any prejudice to Sir Bamfylde Fuller.

NATIVE DISLOYALTY.

Now I come to the subject of disorder. (Cheers.) (Several members: "Speak louder.") At this point I should like to be heard if possible. Disorder has broken into the Punjaub, and I think I may assume that the House is aware of the general circumstances. Under the Regulations of 1818 violent coercive measures were adopted. It would be quite wrong in dealing with the unrest in the Punjaub not to mention the circumstances which provided fuel for the agitation. There were two reasons. The ravages of the plague had been cruel and the seasons had not been favourable. And the second cause was that an enactment which was known to be on the anvil at that moment was believed to be injurious to bargains made with large bodies of men on the land. The conditions of the Colonisation Act were greatly misrepresented. Lord Minto declined to be frightened by the foolish charge of pandering to agitation and so forth, but meantime the proposed colonisation law had become a weapon in the hands of the preachers of sedition. The question is, whether the resistance to the Colonisation Act was or was not the main cause of the disturbance. We submit it was not. If the position is taken up that the movement was agrarian and not political, the facts are against any such contention. The Lieutenant Governor says he visited twenty-seven out of twenty-nine districts, that the situation, though different in different parts of the country, was serious, and was growing worse and the speeches were directly fomenting sedition. There has been published broadcast on the floor of the House language of the kind used which can be reproduced afterwards with perfect impunity and scattered all over India. These malicious incitements to revolt I will not be an instrument in disseminating. (Cheers.) The Lieutenant-Governor then declared the situation urgent. He described Lalrajpatrai as a revolutionary and political enthusiast, probably honest, who had been carried away by his theories into the most intense hatred of the British Government; his private character was understood to be without reproach, and he had been careful throughout the agitation to keep himself as far as possible in the background while engineering systematic propagandas in the last few months. This is a point to which I think the House will attach full importance. In this agitation special attention was paid to the Sikhs, and in certain cases to the military pensioners. Special efforts were made to secure the attendance of the Sikhs, who, as the House knows, are amongst the best soldiers—(cheers)—and to enlist their sympathies and influence their passions.

So far the agitation has been mainly confined to districts in which the Sikh element is important.

Leaflets were addressed to villages held by Sikhs, and at a public meeting held in one of the towns, at which disaffection was openly preached, the men of the Sikh regiments stationed there were openly invited to attend and several hundreds of them—I confess to my amazement—did attend. The Sikhs were told it was by their aid, and owing to their willingness in the old days of the Mutiny to shoot down their fellow-countrymen, that the Englishmen retained their hold on India. Particularly this line of argument was taken. The plague was then ravaging the Punjaub, and it was said, "How is it the plague attacks Indians and not Europeans? The Government have some mysterious means of spreading the plague. The Government spreads plague by poisoning streams and wells in some villages." In some villages the inhabitants actually ceased, in consequence of this representation, to use the wells, or else put guards over them. It may be said that if the instigators of sedition are known, why do you not prosecute them. (Hear, hear.) I think an excellent reason has been given, and it is that it was found by experience that.

A prosecution advertises far and wide the matters to which objection is taken. It brings it to the ears of thousands who would never have heard of it otherwise, and it attracts public attention to the prosecution of men who pose as martyrs for the good of their country and people.

The speeches of counsel are often almost as harmful as the original offence. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Sometimes the offenders receive the benediction of their leaders, and on release are carried triumphantly through the streets

ABSOLUTE AND PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

Thinks of the emergency and the risk. Suppose a single native regiment had by chance sided with the rioters. A blaze might possibly have been kindled, because accidents in India may lead to dire results. It would have been absurd for us, having got a weapon in our hand by ordinary, and not exceptional, law, in the face of the risk of conflagration not to use that weapon, and I for one have no apology to offer. (Loud Opposition cheers. It will be said it is a dangerous power. I know it. Nobody appreciates more than I do the dangers and mischiefs, aye, and the iniquities, in our olden history, and perhaps our present history of what we called "reasons of State." I know those dangers well.

"Reason of State" is full of mischief and full of danger, but so is sedition; and in India I should have incurred a criminal responsibility if I had opposed resort to this law. I do not think I need detain the House with the story of events in Eastern Bengal and Assam, which are of a different character from those in the Punjaub. In consequences of the disturbances the Government of India, with our approval, have issued and ordinance which is under the authority and in the terms of an Act of Parliament, and which enables the Government to deal with riots seditious meetings, and so forth, with promptitude and effect. Down to May 29 it had not been found necessary to take action in any one of the proclaimed districts. I noticed an ironical smile on the face of Mr. Balfour a moment or two ago when I was referring to the measures taken in the Punjaub. I have received communications from friends of mine who say that in this respect I am outraging the principles of a life-time. I should feel ashamed if I detained the House for more than two minutes on anything so small as the personal aspect of the matter. Last year I told the House that in my view India for a long time to come, so far as my imagination could reach, would be the theatre of absolute and personal government. (Hear, hear.) That aroused some doubts. So far as my having resisted the Crimes Act of the right hon. gentleman in Ireland, I quite agree that there is a scandalous inconsistency between opposing that policy and supporting the deportation of these two men and other men who may follow if necessary. But that inconsistency could only be established by taking the position that Ireland is exactly on the same footing as these 300,000,000 of people, composite heterogeneous of different races, with different histories, and of different faiths. I, at all events, have never taken the view that any political principle is capable of application under any sort of circumstances, without reference to conditions. (Cheers). As to such ideas as I have upon political principles, the leader of my generation was Mr. John Stuart Mill, who was a great lamp of wisdom and humanity, and we other kindled our modest rushlights at that lamp. Mr. Mill was not that abject being, a philosopher. (Laughter.) He spent a large part of his life in active, responsible, and experienced concern in the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) In what was still the classic book upon the subject, Mr. Mill said: "Government by the dominant country is as legitimate as any other if it is the one which in the existing state of civilisation and subject people most facilitates their transition to a higher state." (Cheers.) I have examined a great number of communications from responsible officers of the Indian Government. In their view it is a mistake even now, in our hour of stress and anxiety, not to look at the thing rather largely. They all—or nearly all—admit that there is an estrangement, or perhaps I ought to say a refrigeration, between the officers and the people, that there is less sympathy between the Government and the people, and that for the last few years the doctrine of administrative efficiency has been pressed to hard—the wheels of the huge machine have been driven too fast, (Ministerial cheers.)

Our administration—so true, competent, and experienced observers assure me—would be a great deal more popular if it were a trifle less efficient and a trifle more elastic.

This is leading up to a practical point. The district officer who represents British rule to the majority of the population is overworked. He is forced into mere official relations, which are apt to be more disgreeble, than agreeable. Experienced judges say that the loose irregular system of earlier days was better fitted to win and keep personal influence. (Hear, hear.)

Our danger is the creation in the centre of Indian government of a pure bureaucracy. (Ministerial cheers.) Competent, honest, industrious, faithful, they cannot but be, but they are likely to become rather mechanical, rather lifeless, perhaps even rather soulless. An urgent demand for perfected and efficient administration leads to over-centralisation. It is inevitable. The tendency now is to over-ride local authorities and so on. The House can imagine the consequences. I would spare no pains to improve relations with the native Governments. I would recognise more and more their potential value as a safety valve. (Hear, hear.) I would use my best endeavours to make those States independant in matters of administrative establishment. Yet all the evidence seems to show that we are rather making administration less personal, less elastic. Everything tends to show that the Indians are particularly responsive to a sympathetic pressure. (Ministerial cheers.) Do not let us waste, ourselves in controversies and in mere anger. Let us try to draw to our side those whom these men influence.

I believe that most of the population of India is on our side. (Cheers.)

I do not say that they like us, but they know that their whole interests are bound up in the law and order which we preserve, and which they know would be shattered in pieces if we disappeared. I see a motion on the paper for an inquiry by means of a Parliamentary Committee or a Royal Commission into the causes of the dissatisfaction. I have often thought that it would be a good thing to have what they used to have in old days when ever the East India Company's charter was renewed, namely to have a Parliamentary Joint Committee or a Commission.

INQUIRY BY A ROYAL COMMISSION.

I have considered the matter with the greatest attention, and discussed it with Lord Minto, and I came to the conclusion that it could not produce any advantages such as were gained in the old days, while it would produce a good many drawbacks—(hear hear)—and would lead to all kinds of difficulties.

I have determined, in full accord with the Viceroy, that considerable advantage might be gained by a Royal Commission to examine, with all the experience of man here, into this great mischief of over-centralisation, which everybody allows it to be. So acute a man of genius as Sir Henry Maine, before he departed, left it as an open question whether Mr. Bright had not been right all along when he said that a single Indian Government such as we have now was too much for the powers of any man, to work. When you find these two men agreeing that the centralisation was excessive, it makes one reflect. I will not undertake to refer the commission the large questions of which I have spoken, but I do think much might be gained if we had a commission to inquire on the spot into the working of centralisation, and how in the opinion of trained men here, consulting with trained men there, the mischiefs of this system might be abated. That is at all events something for consideration. You often hear people talk of the educated section of India as a mere handful, an infinitesimal fraction.

So they are in numbers. But it is fatally idle to say that that infinitesimal fraction does not count (Cheers). That educated section makes all the difference. That the educated section should attack the present system of government has long been foreseen, has long been known to be inevitable. There is no surprise in the facts that they want a share of political influence, and that they want the emoluments of administration. The means of many of them are scanty and they think they have little to lose and something to gain by revolutionary change. But they cannot but know that all their hopes depend on order.

They think that they could work the British machine, despite the fierce antagonism of races and faiths, just as surely and smoothly as British hands do. From my observation they could not work it for a week. (Ministerial cheers).

It is one of the most elaborate systems that ever existed in the history of human government and it would break down.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY.

I come now to the last topic—not at all an unimportant one—with which I will trouble the House. Last autumn the Governor-General appointed a Committee of his Executive Council to consider the development of administrative machinery. At the end of March last he publicly informed his Legislative Council that a despatch had been sent home to the Secretary of State proposing suggestions for a move in advance, not in accordance with instructions from the Home Government, but emanating entirely from the Government of India. This despatch reached us in the beginning of April. Let us consider this. The Viceroy, with a liberal and courageous mind, entered deliberately upon the path of improvement. The public were aware of it, because he told them of it, and they awaited, and are now awaiting, the result with a lively interest and curiosity Meanwhile, the riots happened in Rawal Pindi and Lahore. What was before us after those riots broke out? What was the course that we ought to take?

Some people lean to the opinion that the riots ought to suspend reform and all talk of reforms. His Majesty's Government considered this question, and they took very determinedly an opposite view (Ministerial cheers.) They held that such a withdrawal from the line of policy suggested by the Governor-General would be construed as a triumph for the party of sedition and other enemies of the Viceroy. They held that to draw back on account of local and sporadic turbulences, however serious, however anxious, however troublesome, would have been a very grave humiliation; would be taken as a sign of nervousness, trepidation, and fear. (Hear, hear.) Fear is always unworthy in any Government—(cheers)—but fear in the Indian Government is not only unworthy—it is extremely dangerous. Therefore we determined to hold on upon the course on which we have entered. I hope the House concurs with his Majesty's Government in that. (Cheers.) The other day, in answer to a question, I warned two or three of my hon friends that in resisting our demands for power to suppress disturbance by the Act of 1818 or any other weapon we could lawfully find, they were rather promoting the success of that disorder, which would be entirely fatal to all their own sympathies and to the projects for which they hoped. The despatch reached us in due course. It was considered by the Council in India and by his Majesty's Government, and our reply was sent ten days or a fortnight ago. Someone will ask, "Are you going to lay the despatch and reply on the table of the House?" I hope the House will not take it amiss if I say that at this stage, perhaps at all stages, it would be wholly disadvantageous to lay these despatches on the table of the House. We are in the middle of details, and the discussion of details, and to break them up by premature discussion coram pepulo would be highly disavantageous. Everyone will understand that delicate discussions of this kind should be conducted with perfect and entire freedom. The despatch reached us. His Majesty's Government considered it. We then set out our views upon the points raised in the despatch. We have left it to the Indian Government to frame a resolution—a kind of bill—embodying the submissions or instructions addressed to them by his Majesty's Government. We shall consider their draft, and, if we approve it, it will then be my duty to present it, if legislation be necessary, as it probably will, to this House, I will adumbrabe our proposals.

His Majesty's Government have given approval to the establishment of a Viceroy's council of notables.

Those who are acquainted with Indian affair will recollect that Lord Lytton in 1877 set up a council of this kind. I think it was a complete failure. Then Lord Curzon had the idea of a council, but I think its scope was limited to business connected with a matter in which he was greatly interested—an Imperial Service Corps. The Council of Notables would have a much wider scope. It will be purely advisory, and would be called together from time to time for the double purpose of eliciting independent opinion and of diffusing correct information as to the actions and intentions of the Government. The Government, on the one hand, knows verry little of the mind of the people—(Mimisterial cheers)—and what is just as deplorable, the people know quite as little of the intensions of the Government. It is a tremendous chasm we have to bridge, and whether any political machinery can ever bridge it I know not.

The second proposal is a substantial enlargement of the legislative councils, both the Governor-Generals council and the provincial legislative council. Details of this reform will have to be thoroughly discussed in consultation with the local governments in India, and an official majority must be retained. (Hear, hear.) As regards the discussion of the Budget in the Viceroy's Council, a longer time—this is a thing often demamded—is to be allowed for detailed discussion and general debate. I should like to add one more conclusion, that I have not arrived at without deliberation and consultation.

The Secretary of State has the privilege of nominating members to the Council of India. I think the time has come when the Secretary of State may safely, wisely, and justly nominate one, or it may be two, Indian members. (Cheers.) I will not discuss the question now. I may have to come to Parliament for legislation at a later stage, but I think it right to say that it oppresses me to think how few opportunities, either in India or here, for that matter, governing bodies have of hearing the views of Indian people. (Hear, hear) The Indian Asiatic is a man of very vivid susceptibilities of all kinds, with great traditions, with long traditions of a civilisation of his own and we are bound to treat him with the same kind of respect, sympathy, and frankness that we expect ourselves. The other day I saw by chance a letter from General Gordon to a friend of mine, and he said this: "To govern men there is but one way, and it is an eternal truth: Get into their skins; try to realise their feelings. That is the true secret of government." That is a great political and ethical law, and I hope that in all we do, in all that this House dees, it will not be forgotten. (Cheers.)

BRITISH RULE INEVITABLE.

I do not intend to make any dogmatic assurances as to the secrets of the future in India. But anybody who takes part in the rule in India, whether as a Minister, or as a member of the House of Commons participating in discussion on the affairs of India—anybody who wants to take fruitful part in such discussion will, if he does his duty, found himself on the position that—

> the British rule will continue ought to continue and must continue. (General cheers.)

These is a school which says we might wisely walk out of India and leave it, and that the Indians would manage their own affairs better than we can manage them for them. Anyone who pictures to himself the anarchy, the bloody chaos that would follow from any such withdrawal—(cheers)—would shrink, I think, from any such position. (Hear, hear.) We, at all events, are bound to take a completely different view. I believe that certainly the Government of India, and certainly this Government, and this House in all its parties and groups, are determined that we ought to, and shall, face all these mischiefs and difficulties and dangers with a clear conscience (Cheers) We know we are not doing it for our own interests, but for the interests of these millions committed to us. (Hear, hear.) We should feed them with sympathy kindness, firmness, and with a love of justice, and whether the weather be fair or foul in a valiant and hopeful spirit. (General cheers.)

Earl Percy congratulated the Secretary for India and the Governmen on the firmness with which they had dealt with the recent unrest. He had been at some pains to show that they went to the very limits of forbearance before putting into force the exceptional powers given them by the law. If there to be any doubt at all in the minds of most people, at Home or in India, it was that action was too long deferred. It was a remarkable tribute to the ability of the men entrusted with the burden of British rule in India that from first to last public opinion had rightly refused to take an alarmist view of the situation. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could be more encouraging than the manifestations of loyalty from all sections of the Indian population, whether Sikh, Rajput or Mohammedan. (Hear, hear.) India was not a nationality, but a series of different races. If they wanted to devise a means for making British authority abhorrent he could not imagine a better means of doing so than by using it to bolster up by artificial means and to force the rule of a certain number of intellectuals upon proud and warlike races who not only hated and despised them, but regarded them as foreigners as truly as the British themselves. Coming to the reforms which Mr. Morley had sketched, a Council of Notables might develop into an institution of great practical utility. It would allow the Viceroy to consult collectively the natural leaders of Indian opinion. Then there was the question of appointing natives to seats on the council of the Secretary of State at home. Was there any change to increase the numbers of that council?

Mr. Morley interposed that it might be desirable to ask Parliament for powers to add to the council.

Earl Percy hoped that the council would be in no way weakened by any changes which were made in its composition. As to the new manner of discussing the Budget, he was unable to see, what really practical advantage would result. He hoped the machinery of nomination by Viceroy would be excluded as far as possible, and that the procedure would be by way of the creation of special constituences. Large expenditure would in the near future be necessary for railway development and sanitary reform. Another form of expenditure which he viewed with profound misgiving was the proposed institution of free education. A uniform State system of secular education would never appeal to millions of the most loyal of his Majesty's Indian subjects, and he hoped the right hon. gentleman would consider this matter carefully before proceeding further with it. He had some difficulty in understanding the opium policy of the Government. Sir H. Cotton said Mr. Morley's speech to a large extent was very disappointing to him, though there were redeeming features in it. He voiced the complaint of the educated classes in India, that their views were taken no notice of by the Government, and that constitutional agitation was useless. He appealed to the Government to appoint a select committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the cause of Indian discontent.

Mr. O'Donnell attacked Lord Curzon as one who had left behind him a heritage of trouble. The hon. member was still speaking at eleven o'clock, when the debate stood adjourned.

PREMIER AND THE PEERS.

To Put Them in Their Place.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman gave an address at Plymouth this evening in connection with a meeting of the National Liberal Federation. He was noticed to be speaking with some difficulty owing to cold.

Never in his experience, he said, has the harmony been greater in the Liberal Party. He saw charges of overloading the ship, but they were not responsible for that. Not a single day had been wasted since the Address. He wishes they could have passed a thoroughly good Licensing Bill this session, but next year would be a better one. He regretted that the Irish Bill was rejected in haste by the Irish people. His own views for Ireland were wholly unchanged, but they must wait and see what the Liberal Party were prepared to offer in the future.

If Liberalism could not get measures which they believed in put into operation, was it not better that the Government should go down in the assertion of their rights than that they should linger on as a Government without authority and power? (Cheers.) The Lords had abused their powers in the Constitution and "in assigning to them their proper place is our purpose to-day." The situation was the climax of the worst attacks on the rights and liberties of the Commons, and even if the immediate cause of the deadlock were withdrawn, the Government were bound to go forward.

The quarrel had been forced upon Liberal and Labour members, and they were determined to bring it to a serious and decisive issue. The Primrose League hoped that the Lords would drive the country back to protection. It was an exceedingly clever game, but he had learned that it was not cleverness which paid in the long run. The people liked honesty and straightforwardness of purpose.

The last word, the ultimate supremacy, rested with the House of Commons, and what the Liberal Party had to do was to see that the relations between the two Houses were so arranged as to define the limits of the powers of revision, suggestion, and criticism which the Constitution had referred to the House of Lords. The Liberal Party could not go on kissing the rod. The time for compromises and temporisings and verbal expostulations had gone by. "We must," continued Sir Henry, give the House of Lords to understand that while we are perfectly ready to legislate with due deliberation, and to give every weight to their representation, the British people must be master in its own house." (Loud cheers.)

At the afternoon meeting, Mr. Hamar Greenwood' M. P., made an attack on Lord Milner, whom he described as a disciple of the dismal Jeremiah with to the wisdom of that philosopher.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

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INDIA OFFICE, June 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lt-Col W H B Robinson, I M S, B
Major A D'A G Bannerman, C I E, B
Major W C Smyth, B
Capt G Hutcheson, I M S, B
Lt G D Ogilvie, B
Lt F H Humphreys, B
Mr A K Smith, B Cov
Mr R W D Willoughby, B Cov
Mr L A S Porter, B Cov
Mr W E Lowry, B Cov
Mr B R Mehta, B Cov
Mr A F K Begbie, B
Mr F H Tucker, B
Mr J H Chase, B
Mr J Raindle, B
Mr F Roddis, B
Mr F D Fowler, B
Mr F Clough, B
Mr R D Spencer, B
Mr J F Hewett, B
Mr H J Blasdale, B
Mr T A Hindmarsh, B
Mr G K Parker, B
Mr P C Young, B
Mr F W Martin, B
Mr R M MacGregor, B
Mr F T Rickards, B
Mr A J Sleigh, B
Mr G P Roy, B
Mr E St J Lawson, B
Mr G Burlingham, B
Lt-Col F J Crawford, M
Mr N S Brodie, M Cov
Mr H V Ryan, M
Mr C E Odgers, M
Mr N Corfield, M
Mr E L Chalke, M
Mr J A G Wales, Bo Cov
Mr F C Harrison, Bo Cov
Mr G W Hatch, Bo Cov
Mr C S McKenzie, Bo
Sir W C Hughes, CIE, Bo
Col A W Money, assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Dn
Lt-Col G H Weller, 14 Jat Lrs
Lt-Col F L Jones, I A
Capt A M Binny, 1 Lrs
Capt A Rolland, R E
Capt N V L Rybot, 22 Punj
Lt G C B Buckland, 7 G R
Engineer A Mitchell, RIM

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lt-Col A W Alcock, CIE, I M S, B, 4 mo M C, in continuation of study leave
Major T W A Fullerton, I M S, B, 2 weeks' furl
Mr W A LeRossignol, B Cov, furl to 30-9-07
Mr J Xavier, B, 6 mo M C
Mr A Brown, B, 6 mo MC, in continuation of privilege leave
Capt F D S Fayrer, I M S, M, furl to 7-11-07
Mr E Scott, M Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr C E Odgers, M, 3 mo M C, in combination with privilege leave
Mr L C Swifte, Bo Cov, 2 mo MC (cancels return)
Mr R S Pearson, Bo, 2 mo M C
Major A S Arnold, 26 Lt Cav, 2 mo M C
Capt D H McNeile, I A, 3 mo M C
Capt G F I Harkness, IMS, 3 mo M C
Lt J P Benn, 37 Lrs, up to 1 year
Lt C H Crocker, IA, 2 mo M C
Lt L P Haviland, I A, 3 mo M C
Second Lt T S Paterson, 15 Sikhs, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W A LeRossignol, B Cov
Mr W S Etheridge, B
Mr A G Bourne, M
Major-Gen A G F Browne, C B, DSO, Garhwal Bde
Lt R E Wilson, R A

Signor Arlotta has presented to the Italian Chamber the report of the Naval Budget Committee, which recommends a vote of 200 million lire (eight millions sterling) for the construction of four battleships of the Dreadnought type.

Mrs. Ellinor Black, widow of Mr. A. W. Black, M. P. for Elgin Burghs, who was killed in the Elliott Junction disaster on December 28 last, has raised on action against the North British and Caledonian Railway Companies, in which she sues for £20,000 as compensation for his death.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, June 7.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

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HOME.

Court.—The King last week received the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bible which his Majesty is presenting to the Episcopal parish church of Bruton, Virginia.—The King's new yacht Alexandra was launched on the Clyde last week.—The King and Queen were present on Saturday at the Naval and Military Tournament.—Prince Fushimi of Japan sailed on May 31 for Canada. A British warship will take him from Vancouver to Yokohama.

Cricket.—At Lord's, on Saturday, the match between M. C. C. and Leicestershire ended in a tie. Middlesex beat Sussex; Kent beat Northamptonshire. On Wednesday Notts beat Sussex, Lancashire beat Somerset, Surrey beat Leicestershire, and Warwickshire beat Northamptonshire. Several matches have been abandoned or drawn on account of rain.

Ecclesiastical.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have adopted a scheme for a pension fund to facilitate the retirement of aged or infirm clergy from poor benefices.—The Church Missionary Society has authorized the issue of 3 percent. debentures up to £150,000 to provide working capital.—The Bishop of Winchester presided, and Lord Elgin spoke, at the annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen last week.—Sir Godfrey Lagden, Sir F. Fryer, and the Bishop of St. Albans spoke at the annual meetings in aid of Church work in South Africa, Burma, and North China respectively.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding at the Canterbury Diocesan Conference, said he did not think they should be alarmed by the Government's announcement of a comprehensive Education Bill.

Education.—At the Federal Conference on May 30 a discussion of Universities and the Empire was opened by principal Headlam of King's College. Mr Balfour also spoke. The conference resolved that a committee representing Universities should be formed to investigate the possibility of exchange of information among the Universities of the Empire.

Election.—Lord Ronaldshay (U) was elected without opposition in the Hornsey Division.

Golf.—The Amateur Championship was won last week for the sixth time, by Mr. John Ball (Liverpool) who beat Mr. C. A. Palmer (Handsworth) by six holes up and four to play.

Ireland.—A Dutch vessel, suspected of smuggling, has been chased and captured on the south-west coast and her captain and crew are under arrest.—Four, men charged with unlawful assembly and intimidation in connection with a cattle drive have been discharged by magistrates at Carrick-on-Shannon.

Law.—Mr. F. Bryce's divorce suit failed, the jury acquitting his wife of misconduct, but the co-respondent, Mr. H. Pape, was severely censured.

Lord Milner, at a Liberal Unionist demonstration at York, sharply criticized the policy of the Government in South Africa, and declared the condition of affairs in the Transvaal to be appalling. He advocated preference as a means to Imperial unity.

Lord Roberts on Wednesday unveiled in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral a bronze medallion tablet to the memory of Field-Marshal Sir Henry W. Norman.

Motor-Cars.—The Tourist Trophy Race and a race for heavy touring cars, in the Isle of Man last week, were both won by English cars.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived in London on Saturday evening on his return from St Raphael. His appearance suggested physical weakness It is, however, announced that he has returned much improved in health.

Naval and Military.—The Duke of Connaught, presiding over the Council of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation, said they had spent £87,150 more than their income from invested funds, and were within measurable distance of exhausting the resources available.—A military balloon which went up from Aldershot on Tuesday week has been picked up in the Channel, but the two occupants have not been heard of.—Sir W. White gave the first of two lectures on "The Contest between Guns and Armour" at the Royal Institution on Saturday.—Two Japanese cruisers are now at Chatham.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on June 4 and 5 a debate to place on Irish disorders.—In the House of Commons on the Bill establishing a Court of Criminal Appeal was read a second time. On June 3 the Prime Minister announced the withdrawal of the Irish Council Bill and Special Religious Instruction Bill. A Licensing Reform Bill would take first place next Session, when also a comprehensive Education Bill would be introduced. A Bill for the restoration of evicted tenants would be pressed this year and a resolution dealing with the House of Lords would be proposed on June 17 or 24. The Army Bill was further discussed on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th.—Mr. Balfour gave evidence on Tuesday before the Commons Committee of Parliamentary reporting.

Sales.—Books sold at Sotheby's on Saturday realized £13.985, and included a first folio Shakespeare, £2,400 and a third folio, £1,550.—A portrait by Romney of Miss Hotham, painted in 1780-1 for 18 guineas, was sold in London on Tuesday for £2,950.

Sir R. Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, was on Wednesday entertained at dinner by the West Indian Club, and spoke justifying the attitude of the colony on the fishery question.

The Turf.—At Epsom on Wednesday, the Derby was won by Mr. Croker's Orby, which started at odds of 100 to 9 against him. Slieve Gallion, the favourite was third.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Premiers' Conference accepted, with slight alterations, Sir J. Forrest's substitute for the Braddon Clause. The Conference resolved that equal trade conditions should prevail for all nationalities throughout the Pacific, and that regulations disabling Australian traders should be annulled. The Conference disapproved of the transfer of the Northern Territory of the Commonwealth.

Canada.—Favourable weather has much improved grain prospects, and it is expected that the western wheat crop will be about an average.—The Dominion Government has purchased 500 bison for the new national park on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

South Africa.—Replying to a deputation of the Rand strikers, General Botha said two commissions had been appointed to inquire into labour questions, and the Government would give effect to their reports.—Sir G. Farrar denounces the Inter-Colonial Budget.—A party of 25 noted native rebels were despatched from Natal on Saturday for St. Helena.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Fire occurred on Monday in the White Star liner Oceanic, at New York.

German Imports.—The State Department has issued a statement proving that the United States has had the best of the bargain in the agreement with Germany.—The Customs section of the agreement is criticised by those who wish to maintain the rigorous of the Dingley tariff law. The Government intends to make the new concessions general, but in Great Britain's case it is hard to see on what negotiations can be based.

Lotteries.—The Federal Government has won an apparently final victory in the anti-lottery campaign.

Railways.—Legal proceedings are to be taken to compel Mr. Harriman to answer the questions which he was asked at the recent inquiry.—The railway companies have delivered what is practically an ultimatum to the United States Steel Corporation, demanding rails of better quality.

The President, speaking at Indianapolis last week, again asserted the nation's right to control the business use of wealth, and insisted on full Federal control of the railways.

The Trial of W. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, has begun. Startling evidence has been given by Orchard, the self-confessed perpetrator of the murder.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The International Association of Academies has refused by 12 to 8 to choose an international auxiliary language, such as Esperanto, for communications between members

China.—An encounter between Imperial troops and rebels near Amoy has caused 700 casualties.

Egypt.—The Government will spend £E60,000 in surveying and recording the antiquities which will be submerged by the raising of the Assuan Dam.

France.—A strike has broken out in the French mercantile marine, but is already considered to be practically over.—Another great demonstration in the wine agitation took place on Sunday at Nimes.—The Government will find it difficult to pass the Income-tax Bill and the Bill for the purchase of the Western Railway.—Two members of the Confederation of Labour are being tried for inciting strikers to acts of robbery and destruction.

Germany.—The British journalists were received last week by the Emperor.

Russia.—The Duma again discussed terrorism last week and passed a resolution condemning the Government.—The failure of the Constitutional Democrats to introduce a resolution embodying their undoubted opposition to terrorism has evoked sharp criticism.—The Tsar is bombarded with "loyal" telegrams urging dissolution.—The Duma on Tuesday rejected a Government proposal that all persons arrested should be put in irons.

Spain.—The trial of the Anarchists accused of complicity in the bomb attack on the King and Queen began on Monday.

Obituary.—Admiral Sir W. Graham; the Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower; Sir C. M. Palmer, M. P.; Mr. Karl Blind; Dr. M. T. Masters; Sir D. Brandis: Maj.-General W. R. Dickinson; Colonel P. R. Ricardo; Mr. W. Martin Wood; Mr. H. Falkner Blair; Harriet Sydney Duchess of Manchester; Count Charles Duchatel; General Billot.—*Times.*

THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK.

Route and Order of Procession.

The Channel Fleet this afternoon steamed into Spithead and took up position in readiness to greet the King and Queen of Denmark to-morrow. When their Majesties reach Portsmouth a most imposing welcome will be given them, and by eight o'clock to-morrow morning the finest fleet in the world will have donned its gala attire and made Spithead gay, with a forest of bunting.

The Victoria and Albert with the visiting Sovereign aboard, is expected off the Nab about ten o'clock. As she steams through Spithead on way to the dockyard Royal salutes will be fired by the fleet, which numbers ten splendid battleships and two cruisers. In the harbour Nelson's Victory and reserve fleet ships will dress rainbow fashion with bunting and fire Royal salutes. On the south railway jetty guards of honour are to be mounted, and these will pay the usual honours as the Royal yacht comes alongside.

The occasion is to be one of full ceremonial, and given fine weather will be a most pictureque function. As soon as the Victoria and Albert is moored the Prince of Wales will go aboard and welcome his Royal uncle and aunt, and will travel with them in a special train that is due to leave in London at eleven.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 7th JUNE.

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The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," Commander F. R. Summers, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 7th June, brings the following passengers:—

Alpin, Mrs M
Ahmed, Mr S
Bridie, Mr R
Bonnand, Mr A
Barrett, Mr C
Bray, Mr W S
Campbell, Mr J
Charanjit, Ral
Cunningham, Mr J A
Cargill, Mr W M
Dewhurst, Mr F F
Fogt, Mr George
Fane, Capt C
Grimes, Mr F
Holliday, Mr J C H
Huffam, Mr W T
Kirley, Major S R
Kyan, Mr S
Lilay, Mr W K
Le Farne, Mr H
Lucker, Mr P
Lobo, Mr S W
Monk, Miss L M
Miley, Dr
Milne, Mr Jas
Molony, Lt A D
Ohlson, Mr Geo
Ogilvie, Mr A
Perry, Mr
Purshotum, Mr G
Pearmam, Mr B
Pearman, Mr W
Patterson, Mr J
Petyold, Mr Lewis
Pandit, Mr D N
Rose, Lt A B
Robb, Miss
Roberts, Lt E D
Saunders, Mr G
Singh, Mr M
Scharreer, Mr Theodore
Strangman, Mr and Mrs T J
Setna, Mr P A
Terry, Mr A
Turner, Mr F
Thomas, Mr T S
Upperton, Major S

HOME TREATMENT.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE PLAINS.

If you are amongst the many who cannot join the "Exodus," and for business reasons or other are compelled to remain in the plains, if your health suffers in consequence, and you feel your energy draining away, in one word: limp, then it is about time you should come to me, before complications set in.

Here is *one* Tale, and Thousands more awaiting your investigation:—

BROOK VIEW, COONOOR,
Nilgiris, South India,
1st March, 1907.

I have been using Dr. T. A. Sanden's No. 7 Electric Herculex for the past 2½ months, and have derived very great benefit from it.

I am no longer troubled with Rheumatics, Gout and Neuralgic pains, with Constipation or Bladder Troubles. I enjoy sound and refreshing sleep every night.

My general health has greatly improved all round.

(Sd.) R. H. RENNY,
Bengal Non-Regulation
Commission (Retired).

Take a post-card. Write now. Don't postpone again. Write your name and address on it and post it. I will send you by return some books worth having, free of all cost.

My books and my treatment increase brain action.

CALL OR ADDRESS,
DR. T. A. SANDEN,
75-2, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, June 2 (*Times*).—It is possible that the "Cologne Gazette's" advocacy of full publicity for the proceedings of The Hague Conference may be intended to appeal to a certain section of public opinion in England, but it does not at first sight appear that the dignity of an international and diplomatic conference could be enhanced by publicity of debate. It is doubtful if the suggestion would have been put forward here if, say, the proceedings had been concerned with some special diplomatic question such as a territorial dispute. The case of Parliamentary debates is on an entirely different footing. In view of the character of some of the proposals which will be discussed at the Hague, there would seem to be some danger of reducing the Conference to the level of an international debating society in which rhetoric might usurp the place of business, if the speeches were to be addressed through the reporters to the world at large.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

M. Cambon, French Ambassador in Berlin, telegraphed to M. Pichon on May 31 announcing that he had communicated to the German Government, in accordance with his instructions the broad lines of the Franco-Japanese Agreement. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador in Washington, gave similar information to the United States Government on the 29th. The British and Russian Governments have also been kept informed of the negotiations and their result.

The "Echo de Paris" of June 1 published an interview on the Franco-Japanese "entente" which a well-know member of its staff, M. Henri de Noussanne, has had with M. Harmand, formerly French Minister at Tokio for twelve years, who, as he reminded his interlocutor, had witnessed the war with China, the revision of the treaties referring to Consular jurisdiction, the Boxer rising, and the Russo Japanese war. Certain statements remarks the Paris correspondent of the "Times", made by M. Harmand are of paramount interest. They are, in fact, the first authorised expression of opinion on the treaty about to be signed.

M. Harmand described the position of France in the Far East as being as favourable as possible. He believes that the agreement with Siam and the "entente" with Japan amount, so to speak, to two insurance policies guaranteeing the French establishments in Indo-China against Asiatic invasion. He does not believe and never did believe in aggressive intentions on the part of Japan against Indo-China. Among the European possessions within reach of Japan he sees others much more interesting for that Power than are those belong to France. He attached no credence to the story that Japan coveted Indo-China as a rice granary. The northern region of the large island of Hondo and the superb country of Hokkaido constituted a precious reserve for the economic future of Japan. M. Harmand further remarked that it was much more simple and inexpensive for Japan to purchase rice than to make war, which would cost milliards, to obtain it. "Let us," he said, "do the Japanese people the honour to believe that their ambitions are above questions of alimentation."

M. Harmand admitted that the Japanse were anxious to obtain financial credit in Europe and that the forthcoming "entente" had the great merit in their eyes of securing for them the support of the largest money market in the world. It was France who would thus consolidate the acquisitions made at the cost of her ally Russia. "But," added M. Harmand, "we have only acted with the assent and agreement of that ally, who has herself decided to pass the sponge over the conflicts of yesterday. We also naturally acted in agreement with our English friends and neighbours in order to constitute the first from of a new grouping of world action ("un groupement nouveau d'action") mondiale of which I myself solicited the creation.... I therefore regard the convention in question as an expected consequence of new political circumstances resulting from the Japanese victories from our "rapprochement" with Great Britain, and from the recognition by the latter Great Power of the value for European peace and for the peace of the world of a strong and well-organised Russia."

RUSSIA.

Vienna, May 30 (*Times*).—Although to-day, the festival of Corpus Christi, is a public holiday, and consequently no newspapers are published, the semi-official "Politische Correspondenz" issues in a special edition a report from St. Petersburg to the effect that the dissolution of the Duma is practically decided upon. M. Stolypin, says the report, has abandoned his opposition to the views of his colleagues, who have for some time demanded a dissolution, and the date of the Duma was the chief business before the Cabinet Council held on the night of May 28. The attitude of the Left in regard to the plot against the Czar and the rejection of the resolution condemning the misdeeds of the terrorists convinced M. Stolypin that there is no prospect of finding political moderation or a disposition for quiet work in the Assembly.

This announcement makes considerable impression in political and diplomatic circles, where it is looked upon as foreshadowing both a dissolution and a fresh period of uncertainty and disorder in Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—The "Rossiya," in an inspired article, ridicules the reports published by the "Echo de Paris" alleging that a Russo-German agreement is being negociated regarding the Far East and Poland. The "Rossiya" treats similarly the assertion that Germany has offered Russia a loan in return for naval contracts.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 31.—M. Poincare, the former Minister of Finance and eminent expert in financial questions, was elected yesterday general reporter of the Finance Committee in the Senate. His election implied the formal hostility of the committee to the programme of M. Callaux, Minister of Finance, which, it will be remembered, includes the Income-Tax Bill, the purchase of the Western Railway by the State, and other measures to which the Senate as a body is profoundly hostile. The choice of M. Poincare, says the "Times" correspondent, is the more significant, as after his election yesterday he refused to accept the office in opposition to the other candidate, his friend M. Gauthier, last year's reporter, and in a fresh ballot to-day he has been elected again, this time unanimously, and has now accepted.

The General Labour Federation and the Union of Unions of the Seine held a meeting on June 2 to protest against the arrest of the anti-militarist leaders. M. Jaures, addressing the meeting, declared that the Government had been guilty of great imprudence in ordering the arbitrary arrest of these men. The anti-militarists, he said, had only repeated words uttered by Ministers, and he repeated that it would be a crime for the workmen in uniform to fire on the workmen in blouses. M. Jaures maintained that the only remedy for the present state of affairs would be to make private property the property of the community, and he entreated all workmen to organise so that they might become the masters.—M. Jaures' speech was loudly cheered. After a speech by M. Sembat, a resolution protesting against the unjustifiable arrest of the anti-militarists was unanimously adopted.

The great shipping strike continues, and on June 1 there was a general stagnation of trade and passenger traffic.

On June 3 the *Times* correspondent telegraphed:—The Havre strikers are going to appeal to the Southampton Seamen's Union to prevent British vessels from transporting to that port the emigrants now at Havre. At the same time, the Cherbourg strikers have announced their intention to do all in their power to prevent the emigrants from being embarked in a Hamburg-American liner. Considerable excitment reigns at Havre. The general impression in the bureaux of the great companies is that the situation is more favourable than has been reported. The movement is serious, and if it were to continue it would be disastrous; but it is certainly far from general. In the Messageries Company, for instance, almost all the officers have remained at their posts. The shipbuilders and shipowners are seriously agitating the question of the abrogation of the whole system of maritime inscription. In more than one case the officers who had abandoned their ships have returned to them and in other cases both men and officers have remained on board in spite of the intimidation of the strikers. In general, therefore, the situation is not altogether unfavourable.

Paris June 3 (*Reuter*)—The Seamen's Defence Committee has informed the Minister of Marine that it has telegraphed to all ports calling upon the strikers to resume work.

A Times telegram, June 2, reports—It has been to-day the turn of Nimes to offer hospitality to the southern wine-growers who are still continuing their agitation to force the Government to legislate in their interests. As a Carcassonne, Narbonne, and Beziers, an entire population as it were has been mobilised to-day and all night long heavily laden trains have brought delegations from all over the Gard the Herault the Bouches du Rhone the Aude the Pyrenees-Orientals and even the Varle. At the same time caravans of vehicles of every sort have encumbered the streets. "You would think," says the correspondent of the "Temps" "that it was a population fleeing from some disaster and seeking refuge in the ancient Roman city." There are the same violent inscriptions on the flags and banners as on previous Sundays, and the same grim and sometimes sinister humour. The correspondent just quoted does not seem to have been less impressed to-day than by the previous spectacles. He estimates the number of demonstrators at 200,000 at least. The Mayor of Nimes congratulated them in the speech with which he opened the proceedings at the mass meeting on giving France such an object-lesson in legal and peaceful public meetings as had hitherto been thought possible only among peoples of the Anglo-Saxon race. If that were feasible now in Provence, he said, it was because from the Alps to the Pyrenees from the Cevennes to the Mediterranean, all hearts beat in unison. Up to the hour of telegraphing there have been no untoward incidents.

SPAIN.

The trial of the seven persons accused of complicity in the attempt to murder King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugenie on their wedding day, May 31, 1906, began in Madrid on June 3, says Reuter. An additional force of police were on duty in the court-room. Among the accused are Senor Ferrer, director of the Modern School at Barcelona, and Senor Naekens, editor of the revolutionary journal, El Matin, who harboured Moral, the bomb-thrower, on the day of the crime. The trial began at half-past one. The court was crowded, the poorer class element being in the majority. When the interrogation of the accused was begun, Senor Ferrer said that he did not know that Moral had sent bombs to Paris on the occasion of King Alfonso's visit to that capital. He described how he had spent his time on the day of the outrage, declaring that he had learned with surprise of the crime, and that his arrest had prevented his departure for Paris, whither he had intended going. Ferrer further replied to various questions concerning his life and his antecedents. He denied that he had lent money to Moral to enable him to go to Madrid for the marriage of the King and Queen or that he had recommended him to Naekens. Anarchist placards demanding the acquittal of the seven prisoners, and threatening reprisals in case of their conviction, were posted up in several streets, but were torn down by the police.

The name of the Prince of Asturias was entered on June 3 on the roll of the regiment to which he has been appointed. He wears the regimental number in gold pinned on his bib, and a bed in barracks has been reserved for him as the latest recruit.

"LADIES' DAY" AT EPSOM.

The King Witnesses the Oaks.

Oaks Day at Epsom is dedicated to the ladies. It resembles in this respect the Gold Cap at Ascott. When this has been said, however, the comparison between the two occasions ends, for Epsom lacks facilities for social display which are afforded by the beautiful lawns of Ascot.

Its paddock may be and indeed is a delightful place, but not everbody relishes the long tramp thereto from the stands, while to roam about it for any length of time or to sit quietly under the trees in the centre means the sacrifice of the racing. This divorce of stands and paddock is unfortunately an inconvenience impossible to remedy.

Society was fairly well represented to-day, but it cannot be said there was any great display of smart costumes. In fact the majority of the ladies present contented themselves with tailor-made or very simple serge dresses. The King and the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian arrived before the first race, but there was no Royal ladies of the party, much to the disappointment of the crowd, who had hoped for a glimpse of the Queen and the Princess of Wales.

On the balcony, that is the continuation of the Royal stand, were to be seen various well known ladies among whom may be mentioned the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Londonderry, Lady Alice Stanley, Lady Sefton, Lady Noreen Bass, in a very pretty pale mauve dress and a hat trimmed with orchids; Mrs. William Lawson, Mrs. Hall Walker, Mrs. Lancelot Lowther, Mrs. Hwfa Williams, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy, Muriel Lady Helmsley and several others.

IN THE MEMBERS' STAND.

Just below in the members' stand, were observable the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Roxburghe, Lord Zetland, Lord Derby, Lord Rosebury and his two sons, Lord Southampton, Colonel Douglas Baird, Mr. Leonard Brassey, Lord Stanley, Mr. Hall Walker, Major Eustace-Loder, Lord Harewood, Lord Coventry, Prince Kinsky, who was with the King the greater part of the afternoon, Lord Farquhar, Captain Greer and others.

There were a great many well known people, too on Mr. W. K. d'Arcy's stand adjoining the winning-post, and among the number were Lady Winnington, Mrs. Sloane Stanley, Mr. Gerald Ward, Colonel Inigo Jones and Mrs. Jones, Major and Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Home, Miss Ethel d'Arcy (who was in grey with a rose-coloured hat). Miss Ghita Stanhope (who looked well in black and white, and a white hat trimmed with ostrich feathers), Mr. George Monckton, and, of course, Mrs. d'Arcy, who was dressed in a handsome embroidered black gown with a harebell coloured hat trimmed with large ostrich feathers.

Not much life characterised the paddock till the interval before the Oaks race, but then it became filled with people interested in the competitors. Prince Christian was strolling about with Lady Alice Stanley and Mr. Lancelot Lowther, Captain and Mr. Greer were discussing the chances of Witch Elm with Mr and Mrs. Hall Walker, and Lord Rosebery; Lord Derby and Lord Sefton were together. Mr. Whitburn and Mr. Husband were to be noticed and so were Lord Leigh. Mr. Albert Petre, Mrs. Atezander and Col and Mrs. Fludyer.

There has not been such a surprising Epsom since the memorable year when Jeddah won the Derby for Mr. J. W. Larnach at 100 to 1, and the place day after day was turned into a shambles for the slaughter of favorities. People were successively surprised by the defeat of Slieve Gallion in the Derby amazed by the down fall of the hitherto invincible Polar Star in the Coronation Cup, and dumfounded by the victory of Glass Doll in the Oaks. Such a crescendo of sensation will not readily be forgotten.

Glass Doll is an insignificant-looking creature. She was some time ago mated with Sundridge, and is believed to be in foal, which, if true, means the early termination of her career. She was lucky to earn the distinction of an Oaks victory before exchanging the course for the stud.

It was an Irish Derby, and by almost universal consent it ought to have been an Irish Oaks. Lady Hasty was ridden down after the mercilets fashion of Rigby on Merry Methodist when he lost the Jubilee. It looked extravagant odds on the Irish filly when she came hawling down the hill to Tattenham corner, lengths ahead of her nearest follower. If Thompson, who came over from Ireland to ride, had only steadied her approaching the corner, she would have got her second win, and in that case the challenge of Laomedia and the subsequent rush of Glass Doll would probably have been unavailing.

THE RIVER TRAGEDY.

American Lady and Gentleman the Victims.

The mystery of the identity of the two people who were drowned in the Cliveden Reach of the Thames on Thursday was cleared up to-day, when they were identified as Mr. G. Otto Elterich, of 227, Broadway, New York, and Mrs. E. M. McLean, a widow, also of New York.

It appears that Mr. Eltarich was staying at the Imperial Hotel, Russell-square, and at a hotel near by the Imperial were two American ladies of high social position, named Miss Memory, and her sister, Mrs. McLean.

The sisters were acquainted with Mr. Elterich, and yesterday arranged to celebrate Mrs. McLean's birthday by going on the river, and subsequently joining together and going to the theatre.

Mr. Elterich and Mrs. McLean, however, went on the river by themselves, and arranged to meet Miss Memory afterwards.

They did not fulfil the appointment, and her fears, which increased as the night wore on without any tidings of them, were confirmed this morning, when she read the report in the papers of the accident.

Mrs. McLean was about thirty years of age, and is stated to have been exceedingly handsome and full of animation.

At Mr. Elterich's hotel papers have been found relating to the Midway and Vernon Railway scheme, and other enterprises, suggesting, that he was engaged in company flotation.

His luggage has label bearing the name of the Hotel Continental in Paris and his clothes are all stamped with the name of a tailor of New York. In the pocket of the lounge suit was the following letter:—

My dear Otto,——So sorry to miss you. We have taken such a heavy tea that it wont be possible to come to dinner, so if you don't mind we will come to supper instead to-night. If you get to the hotel at 8-5 it will be about right. I hope you will not mind the change in the plans.—Molly.

This note was scribbled in pencil, and was written on Imperial Hotel notepaper.

It had evidently been written by Mrs. McLean, who left it at the hotel to be given to Mr. Elterich on his return.

Miss, Memory, who was dovotedly attached to her sister, is almost prostrated by the terrible event.

VICTIMS JUMPED.

When the illfated boat struck the sub-merged tree and shipped some water, Mr. Eltrich, as related in to-days "Daily Mail," shouted to is companion to jump. She did so, and she followed her.

It is stated that Mrs. Mclean could swim, but, at any rate, both disappeared, though a single stroke would have brought them to a safe grip on overpreading boughs.

◆

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Budget.

AT to-day's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie presented the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1907-08 from which we take the following extracts:—

The Budget for 1907-08 opens with a balance of 1,00,36, which it is anticipated will be reduced to 91,88 by the close of the year, the total revenue being estimated at 5,76,98 and the total expenditure at 5,85,46. The estimates are framed in anticipation of a normal season, and allow for expected increases under several heads, chiefly Land Revenue, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Forest, Interest, and Civil Works.

The Land Revenue estimate (paragraph 29), though, as will be seen, it is below the revised is pretty high. The reason is that with a normal season we shall get in a certain amount of suspended revenue, while in Sind the estimate of current demand is more sanguine than in past years, as extensions of Irrigation have been sufficient to justify an anticipation of more extensive cultivation, and therefore higher realizations, from a normal inundation. Allusions have been made to the dependence of Sind revenue on the variations in the inundation. But the time is not far distant when this dependence will be enormously reduced. Surveys for an Indus Barrage, with canals to be served by it on either bank, are in progress. The prospects of obtaining a workable scheme, which have been examined by the Inspector General of—Irrigation, and our own highly competent engineers, are encouraging. Should their anticipations prove correct we may expect an immense extension of perennial irrigation, with a large increase of our resources, protected from fluctuation, and an incalculable benefit and enrichment of the landowning and cultivating classes of Sind. In the collection of suspended revenue strict moderation is being shown, and the rules regarding suspensions and remissions, which, judging from press notices, seem to be regarded on the whole favourably, are being carefully observed.

The increase in Excise (paragraph 31) is considerable compared with last year. The usual criticism will probably be made that it indicates increased drinking. That must be met by the usual reply, that it is only due to that cause, in so far that increased money in the pockets of the labouring classes and jungle tribes invariably has that effect. But increased drinking does not mean an increase of drunkenness at all corresponding to it. And the larger proportion of the increase is not due to increased consumption, but to increases of duty and improvements of system and administration, which result in a better revenue in proportion to the amount consumed, and a diminution of illicit drinking. We must be prepared to a possible continuance of the increased for some time to come. There can be no doubt that there will be an extension of the single-shop system, which will displace gradually; over larger and larger areas, the district monopoly system where it still exists. That system has been accused of stimulating consumption. But there can be no doubt that, under the system preferred to it, *licit* consumption has increased, and will for some time increase. Duties are also being increased—a measure which will to some extent check consumption; but the check will not, probably for some time to come, be sufficient to show an effect on the revenue. Only a movement among the people themselves to reduce their drinking will have that effect. Some such movements have appeared here and there. But it remains to be seen whether they will be sustained in any vigour Genuine temperance reform will receive every encouragement at the hands of Government.

The increase under Assessed Taxes paragraph 32 is expected principally in the large towns, including Bombay. The estimate may prove to be sanguine owing to the check in the Mill industry.

The improvement in Forest receipts (paragraph 33) compared with the last year's budget represents a steady growth of revenue mainly in the Southern Circle, where the demand for sleepers and timber appears to be increasing. This portion of our forests is a valuable property capable of great development.

The increase under interest (paragraph 35) is due to the continued extension of the tagai system and the expected recovery of considerable amounts of arrears due on loans granted in past years. Every effort is made to effect these recoveries with consideration for the circumstances of the borrowers. Remissions, however, are granted sparingly. The Government of India have laid down the principle that, at any rate beyond the concessions allowed during the currency of the great famine, profusion in the grant of remissions, more particularly remissions of interest is objectionable and demoralising. The success of the tagai system undoubtedly depends on the recognition by the ryot of the binding character of the obligations incurred by him. But liberal arrangements are made for the suspension of instalments, which is allowed without individual inquiry whenever failure of crops necessitates a general suspension of land revenue. In this way the period for the repayment of the loan is advanced, in respect of each suspension by one year, so that in any single year no one is compelled to pay more than a single instalment of his loan with the interest due. In order to cope with the difficulties occasioned by the long series of famine years, an excellent system of inquiry and composition has been started in the District of Ahmednagar, whereby the dues of past and future years are consolidated into a new loan, the repayment of which is spread over a series of years, and in special cases, for instance where the work for which a loan has been borrowed has proved a failure, some remission is allowed or further advances are given to enable a promising work to be brought to completion and made a success. In the course of these inquiries some very useful information has been procured as to the degree of success obtained in the works undertaken. The percentage of failures has been found smaller than was expected, a most gratifying circumstance, in view of the imperfect inquiry which alone was possible at the period of extreme pressure during which many of the advances had to be made. It is hoped that it may be possible to extend generally this Nagar system or something like it, and a committee of experts is at this moment sitting with the object of generally simplifying and systematising the tagai accounts and other important matters connected with its administration.

The expenditure Budget includes special provision (i) for the revision of subordinate district and village officers' establishments in Sind, and of excise, forest, registration, and judicial establishments, (ii) for police re-organization and reforms, for which the Government of India have made a further assignment of 2,00, (iii) for primary school buildings in Bombay City, which will be financed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, (iv) for grants to (a) the Rajkumar College and (b) the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, (v) for increased expenditure at the College of Science, Poona, and the Grant Medical College, (vi) for grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects, (vii) for further development of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, and (viii) for increased expenditure on works to be executed by the Public Works Department.

The revisions of establishment mentioned under (i) are absolutely necessary for administration purposes. The Sind establishments are required on account of the increased work due to the extension of cultivation and increased of population following on the rapid development of irrigation.

The excise establishments have been reorganised on a comprehensive basis. The Collectors are to be provided with special Assistants, and the subordinate establishments to be put on a superior footing in pay and status. The numerical increase is insignificant. But the constitution of the force has been changed so as to obtain men of superior calibre and character. The reform has been urged upon Government for many years, and has been delayed solely by want of funds.

As regards the forest establishments also Government have long been aware that the existing cadre was insufficient to supervise properly the large areas for which they are responsible. In carrying out the tripartite classification of forests into forests proper, fuel and fodder reserves, and pasture forests, opportunity was taken to concentrate the energies of the existing establishment on a more manageable area, by placing the pasture forest in charge of the Revenue Department. But even with a reduced area to manage the establishments were found insufficient, and the prospects not attractive enough to enable the department to recruit satisfactorily for the hard and unhealthy life which a forest subordinate has to lead. The scheme, therefore, provides for increases both in numbers and emoluments. Its introduction has been delayed not only by financial difficulties, but by the consideration of certain material alterations proposed by the Government of India in the scheme as submitted We have not yet got sanction but hope to have it in the course of the year.

The registration establishment is revised in accordance with a scheme recently sanctioned by the Government of India for the revision of the status and salaries of Sub-Registrars and of their karkuns. The general effect of the scheme is that Sub-Registrars will be paid wholly by regular salaries instead of partly by commissions The karkuns will become Government servants instead of being entertained by the Sub-Registrars. This increase is regarded as a useful reform.

The details of the increase in Judicial establishments are given in paragraph 38 (b).

The police reorganisation mentioned under (ii) consists of the continued working out of the comprehensive reforms proposed by the Police Commission. For further detail see paragraph 40 (b).

Honourable Members who represent the Bombay Municipality are of course familiar with item (iii) (see paragraph 42 (b)), which is largely due to the keen and persistent interest taken in the subject by the Honourable Mr. Fulton during his tenure of office.

Under (iv) the grant to the Rajkumar College (paragraph 42 (b)) represents the subvention which the Government of India have recently decided to make in order to enable the College to meet the extra expenditure involved by the reorganization of its educational staff. The circumstances of the year have enabled Government also to make an additional grant of Rs. 70,000 which we hope to increase up to 1 lakh to the Prince of Wales Museum. As the Council is aware the Museum Committee have submitted, for the utilisation of the funds at their disposals which have been reviewed by Government. Designs for the Museum buildings will in due course be submitted to Government for approval.

Under (v) increased expenditure of 55, a new Engineering Laboratory and for a Professor and Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the College of Science, Poona, is provided for in order to bring the Engineering Course in the College into a line with modern practice at home, while for the grant Medical College special provision is made for apparatus, and for additional staff for teaching Dentistry and the M. B., B. S, Course.

Item (vi) (paragraph 50) (b) represents the first step taken in an important departure which it is hoped may lead to considerable developments. We have at present an able Sanitary Engineer, who tours round the principal towns, investigates and advises the municipal bodies on measures of sanitary improvement, such as schemes of water-supply, drainage, conservancy and the like. He makes a rough estimate of their probable cost and confers with the Municipality regarding the means of meeting it. The Municipality, if they approve the scheme, review their financial position in consultation with him and then apply to Government for such assistance (if any) as they deem to be required to carry out the scheme. The assistance will generally take the shape of a loan or grant-in-aid. More is not yet provided in the shape of grants, because the demands are not yet known, and cannot be estimated. But if finances continue favourable, and demands grow, endeavours will be made to give substantial help and encouragement. The policy is to provide regularly for a substantial measure of assistance in this shape.

The details regarding the objects mentioned under item (vii) are given in paragraph 46 (b). The matters of most special interest are the arrangements in connection with the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chharodi, and the reorganisation of the subordinate Veterinary service. The Farm is now to be taken over by Government, as a Breeding Farm, in accordance with a scheme which is being prepared by the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department upon the basis of a joint inspection and report made by the Inspector Generals of the Civil Veterinary Department and Agriculture, both of them previously well-known Bombay officers. We hope that this farm will prove a valuable centre for maintenance and improvement at a moderate expense of the celebrated Gujrat breed of cattle.

The reorganisation of the Veterinary service is based on a scheme but forward in the first instance by the Government of India for placing the assistants who most of them have charge of Veterinary dispensaries, the number of which is steadily increasing, on a regular pensionable footing, and providing a superior Inspecting establishment drawn mostly from the ranks of the assistants, in order to increase efficiency.

Details of the expenditure on Civil works are given in paragraph 54 (b).

Under the current Settlement the cost of famine relief is a wholly Provincial charge. Quite recently, however, the Government of India have issued orders in consequence of which Imperial revenues will in future bear a substantial, share of the burden. An annual assignment of 13,70 will be made to Provincial through the Land Revenue head to build up a reserve of credit upto a maximum of 80,00. Per contra, these assignments will be debited in the Provincial account to the expenditure head 36, Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. A separate administrative or "pro forma" account will be kept of the accumulations to the credit of the Local Government. When famine occurs, the direct expenditure—in other words, the expenditure on actual measures of relief—will be charged against Imperial revenues under the expenditure head 33, Famine Relief until the amount at the credit of the Local Government is exhausted, after which event further expenditure will be divided between Imperial and Provincial in equal shares. If a famine should be so wide-spread or severe as to reduce the Provincial balance below one half of the prescribed minimum of 20,00 the incidence of expenditure after that stage will be a subject for special arrangement at the time. If famine occurs during the first five years after the new scheme has been introduced, and before a sufficiently large reserve of credit has been accumulated, any expenditure incurred on relieving it will be treated as wholly Imperial upto a limit equal to five years' assumed credits in the "pro forma" account. Government have gratefully acknowledged the broad and liberal spirit in which the whole scheme has been conceived. Its value as preventing a dislocation of our financial arrangements can hardly be over-estimated. Thus if the scheme had been in operation in 1905-06 and 1906-07 we should probably have been saved altogether from any material dislocation. As it was we had to estimate for 58-76 lakhs of famine expenditure within the two financial years 1905-06 and 1906-07, and to provide for it by cutting down our allotments elsewhere principally under Public Works. We were fortunate enough to find that in the event our famine expenditure fell far short of the estimate, and as soon as the discovery was complete we proceeded to give to the Public Works and other Departments as large amounts as they could profitably expend out of the sums which we had had to cut down when the estimates were framed. But arrangements had been altered, and part of the year was lost. The Departments therefore were unable to spend satisfactorily the full amounts by which their original demands had been reduced. The greater part of this difficulty will be saved in future, except in prolonged famines of the very first magnitude. We also especially welcome the recoupment to Provincial revenues of the direct expenditure incurred from these revenues on relief measures during the years 1905-06 and 1906-07.

The provision for plague expenditure in 1907-08 amounts to 3,67 (1,35), direct and 2,32 indirect) in addition to about three-fourths of 1,28 provided for the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory. The indirect charges now include grants for hutting for house rent and conveyance allowances on a prescribed scale to subordinate establishments moving from infected areas to healthy localities during the prevalence of plague.

In the Provincial Advance and Loan Account the payments of takavi and other loans are estimated at 26,55 and the recoveries at 41,81.

It is possible that some disappointment may be felt that we have not drawn more largely upon our record balance of over 100 lakhs. I shall endeavour to explain briefly why we have not. In the first place the balance has been increased at the last moment, after our budget had been framed by the assignment of 12.32 mentioned in paragraph 6. In the next place we did budget for several lakhs more expenditure—which the Government of India cut down out of regard to the actual expenditure incurred in previous years. In other words they said to us: 'You have the money to spend but it is unlikely that you will be able to spend it. You have never succeeded in spending up to the present so much as you propose.' It cannot be denied that we were to a certain extent open to this criticism. In Police, and Education and certain other heads we have not been able to spend up to our estimates, principally because it has been impossible to get through the schemes of re-organisation on which the expenditure had to be incurred. The reason for this is obvious. Large re-organisations require careful preparation and all increases of establishment costing more than Rs. 25,000 a year and all new appointments on pay exceeding Rs. 3,000 a year require the sanction of the Secretary of State. Preparation and sanction together with correspondence resulting from criticism of our proposals result in delay. We have to be prepared with the money for introduction of our schemes as soon as we expect them to get through. But if they take longer than we anticipate the money remains unspent. This delay is of course to be regretted, and might probably be avoided to a considerable extent if Local Governments had a freer hand. But in some respects at any rate it has the good result that details are thoroughly threshed out before schemes are introduced, and there results a maximum of probability that the schemes will prove to be sound throughout. The Government of India however when reducing our estimates have not failed to inform us that they have no desire to stop useful expenditure, and that if we find ourselves able to incur such expenditure and desirous of drawing further on our balances for the purpose, they will readily consider any proposals which we may submit later in the year. Of the liberty thus given us we shall not hesitate to avail ourselves if necessary. In the next place owing to the uncertainty of our Land Revenue receipts we are obliged to be decidedly cautious. Even a very partial failure of the season in the Presidency Proper, and of the inundation in Sind might easily result in a reduction of our receipts under this head by 10 to 20 lakhs and possibly of much more. It may prove impracticable to recover suspended revenue which we hoped to obtain. Some of that revenue may fall due under the rules for remission. In Sind there might be large remissions to give. Under the Budget submitted by us to the Government of India in January last we estimated for a balance of 80,85 and proposed to dip into it to the extent of 31,17. By doing this we were able to give the great spending departments all they asked for. More could hardly have been done with prudence.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It now remains for me to do little beyond congratulating the Council on a prosperity budget. We start with a record balance, and while dipping into it to a very moderate extent we provide what is I believe, apart from Famine relief, a record expenditure.

Our revenues are on the whole in a healthy condition and our financial position is now extremely strong. It is instructive to note the improvement in the revenues since the conclusion of the Provincial Settlement in 1904-05. Then we estimated our share of the revenues and departmental receipts at nearly 358 lakhs, exclusive of alienated revenue transactions. In the present year we estimate these items at 405 lakhs—an increase of nearly 47 lakhs in three years. This increase is swollen by collections of suspended revenue and similar items. But if every allowance be made for this there can be no doubt that the revenues as a whole have expanded handsomely. Much as ever depends on the season and our estimates of revenue may be grievously disappointed if the rains fail in the Presidency or the river is low in Sind. But under the new Famine Reserve arrangement we shall be able to spend up to 68 1/2 lakhs on direct famine expenditure before trenching on Provincial Settlement our share of the Land Revenue which is estimated for this year at 205 lakhs cannot fall below 189 1/4. Such a fall would mean a loss of nearly 16 lakhs. Our indirect famine expenditure on such items as grain compensation, and losses under other heads which generally follow on famine, might cost us another 14 lakhs. But even with a total loss of 33 lakhs we should still remain with a balance of over 60 lakhs. The net result is that with our present resources we might be able to stand a pretty severe famine without reducing our ordinary expenditure to any serious extent, if indeed at all.

At the same time we have to be careful about accepting large liabilities for recurring expenditure. Under several heads our rate of expenditure, almost all recurring, is extremely high. Thus under Land Revenue we are intending to spend 71½ lakhs as against 59 provided under the settlement; under Law and Justice 52 as against 48½. I take these heads because they are heads towards which we have received little or no special help. Where we have had help the expenditure estimated for compared with the settlement is of course much higher e.g., Education 31½ lakhs as against 23½, Police 68 as against 59, Scientific and other Minor Departments 8 as against 3. Under Public Works we are spending 66 as against 40 with only a little help. But we are overtaking arrears and drawing for this expenditure on our balances. I do not for a moment suppose we shall be able to keep up the figure for Public Works for many years more.

Our balances of course are not available for recurring expenditure. Our expenditure is a large part of it on inevitably recurring items such as permanent establishments and contingencies and the rest is on items such as indispensable public works, school buildings, educational grants, and the like, in which reduction beyond a certain point, though it may be possible, will be extremely inconvenient. Even as regards non-recurring expenditure, the demands on us are so numerous that we have to observe the greatest care in selecting the most urgent for prior compliance, and restricting those within the limits suggested by a scrupulous regard for economy. If we are free for a time at least from the necessity of starving the spending departments we are as little justified as ever in slackness or profusion.

Business for Disposal.

The following is a list of business to be brought forward at a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, to-day, at 12 o'clock noon.

Questions asked by Hon'ble Members:—

Questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit:—

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. C. H. Armstrong:—

1. Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for the great delay in the occupation of the new female wing of St. George's Hospital, the building of which, it is understood, was completed by the end of last year?
2. Will Government be pleased to state if the question of the lighting and equipment of the new wing is now receiving attention and also why this question was not considered and disposed of at an earlier date?
3. Will Government be pleased to say when the new female wing is likely to be available for the use of patients?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh:—

Will Government be pleased to say what is the result of the survey of the Kalyan creek for the purpose of constructing a bridge thereon and what further steps have been taken by them in the matter?

Will Government be pleased to say if any decision has been arrived about the agency by which the steam-tramway line between Nadiad and Kapadwanj is to be constructed?

Will Government be pleased to say by what time will the condition about the prohibiting of the sale of liquor to persons under 14 years of age be introduced in all the licenses for selling liquor?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad:—

Whether in the year 1901 the Government of Bombay issued orders with regard to Government servants offering themselves for election as Municipal Councillors in the Mofussil?

Will Government be pleased to place on the Table a copy of such orders?

Whether Government are aware that the Committee appointed by them for considering and reporting upon the measures to be taken for the extension of primary education in the town and island of Bombay, including the proposed measure of making it free and compulsory, has not met for the last six months?

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—

Has the attention of Government been drawn to the two letters which appeared in the *Sanj Vartman* of the 11th and the 12th instant, under the heading "Mahomed and Islam" and the letter on the same subject which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 14th instant?

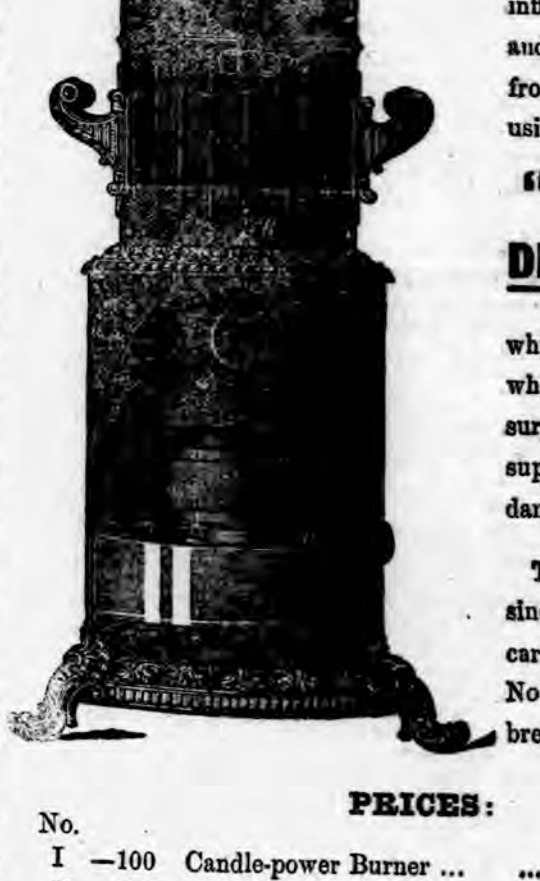
Are Government aware that the religious sentiments and susceptibilities of the Mahomedan Community have been hurt by lesson 56 of the sixth book of the Gujarati Reading Series?

Questions put by the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta:—

Referring to the Irrigation Commission's recommendation that there should be a thorough and systematic hydrographic and hydrological Survey of Catchment areas in the Ghauts and an examination of possible Sites for Storage works (vide Report Part II, Provincial, page 73, paragraph 171)—

Has such a Survey been undertaken and carried out and if so, will Government be pleased to lay on the Table the report relating to the same, embodying the results?

(Continued on page 8.)



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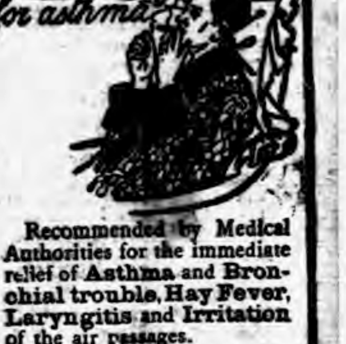

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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Notice to Secretaries.—The Editor will be glad if the Secretaries of Cricket Clubs in Bombay will kindly communicate to him their names and addresses.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The following are the names of gentlemen who will play for the Bombay Gymkhana, against the Islam Gymkhana, on their ground to-day (Saturday) at 2 30 p. m :—

Lieutenant Philbrick (Captain); Major Rich, Messrs. Milne, Gillett, Baker, De Rhe Philipe, Burney, Lermit, Blandford, Sanderson and Coombs.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Yesterday on the Cooperage the Rovers met the Y. M. C. A., and a drawn game was the result. It was throughout, in point of play, the poorest game we have seen this season and neither side, can it be said, should have won. The weakness of both teams lay in attacking, and the shooting from beginning to end was deplorable. There was a fair wind and with its assistance the Rovers pressed mostly in the first half, but on changing round, the Y. M. C. A. had more than their share of the game. The bright spark of the first half was a brilliant run by Tempeleton at inside right, but he unfortunately slackened up on nearing goal after passing the backs. They were consequently on him again and he fell, hurting his knee as he did so. He did not come on to the field in the second half and the Y. M. C. A. team was further thinned down by the left wing also hurting his knee towards the end.

The second half had not long been in progress when the Y. M. C. A. had a bad bit of luck. T. Brewin getting on centred and Hotz miskicked. Bennett ran out from goal and the forwards on the left rushed it in. They, however, were off-side. The Rovers' inside left put in some excellent work and twice Robottom just pulled him up in time. From the second a corner was secured and Chatt sent the ball up beautifully but the left wing's shot was rushed down. There was some excitement when the Y. M. C. A. came up to press and Hotz in clearing sent the ball over his own goal; after that, though, he played excellently as did all three halves. The Y. M. C. A. strength lay in their backs whereas at forward the two Brewins often got away. The Rovers' forwards, though now they have, as in the past, had to resort to the military, were very poor especially near goal. Their left wing was nothing short of a passenger and the right, starved in the second half, frequently found himself pulled up for off-side.

It is an excellent idea to have a League table on a blackboard near the score board.

As mentioned, the game ended in a pointless draw.

Rovers	Nil.
Y. M. C. A.	Nil.

The table stands :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	2	2	0	0	11	0	4
Bo. Gymkhana	2	2	0	0	8	0	4
Royal Scots A	1	1	0	0	4	0	2
R. G. A.	1	1	0	0	4	0	2
Govt. Telegraph	3	2	1	0	6	3	4
Rovers	4	0	3	3	2	17	1
Y. M. C. A.	3	0	1	2	0	8	1
Customs	2	0	0	2	0	7	0

BOXING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 21.

The sixth and concluding night of the Connaught Rangers' boxing tournament took place in the open last evening. The time is ripe for congratulations to Captain Yeldham in particular and the Regiment in general on its eminent success right through. It is impossible to overlook the sporting spirit of the Regiment which sent down representatives.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Semi-final.

Pte. Heming, Worcesters, vs. Pte. O'Brien, Connaught Rangers. Both the men used their fists to the greatest advantage in the first round particularly Heming who got home with his left pretty often. In the second round Heming gained on his opponent by jabbing him right and left. In the last round O'Brien picked up admirably but he was too late. Heming won.

Pte. Copeland, Royal Scots, vs. Pte. Byrne, Connaugh Rangers. The exchanges were very quick and effective in the first round and two minutes after the start Copeland dropped with a whack across his head. Byrne won.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Semi-finals.

Sergt. Malone, Worcesters, vs. Pte. Wadham East Lancs. Malone won.

Pte. Kay, Royal Scots, vs. Pte. Smallman, East Lancs. Smallman rushed Kay for all he was worth and knocked him out in the first round with a series of rapid jabs. Smallman won.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Semi-final.

Pte. Bannon, Connaught Rangers, vs. Gr. Dempsey, 8th Battery, R. F. A., Bannon had the best of it and won.

Pte. Neilan, Connaught Rangers, vs. Pte. Woods, Leicesters. The two swung out wildly but with tremendous effect, and Woods got the worst of the punching in the second round. Both won completely winded with incessant slogging and the third round was fought spiritlessly. Wood won.

SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

Pte. Sheffield, Leicesters, vs. Pte. Kelly, Royal Scots. In the fifth round Kelly tendered his resignation. Sheffield won.

BOYS' COMPETITION.

Boy Ashwell, Connaught Rangers, vs. Boy Leeson, East Lancs. Ashwell won.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Finals.

Pte. Hewings, Worcesters, vs. Pte. Byrne, Connaught Rangers. After a steady fight Byrne won.

LIGHT WEIGHT.

Finals.

Sergt. Malone, Worcesters, vs. Pte. Smallman, East Lancs.

It was a rattling good fight all through the three rounds and resulted in a win for Smallman.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Final.

Corpl. Sloane, East Lancs, vs. Gr. Turner, R. F. A. Four rounds were fought and in the extra round Turner gained the advantage and won.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Final.

Pte. Bannon, Connaught Rangers, vs. Pte. Wood, Leicesters. Wood having put out both his thumbs could not fight and Bannon had a walk over.

After the boxing was over Colonel Hume said :—"You all know the object with which this tournament has been got up. It is with the object of bringing young hands into line with experienced ones in Poona, Belgaum, Secunderabad and other places. Our aim, I think, you will admit has been justified. We have to thank our visitors who came down to compete and we have also to thank Captain Umfreville, Captain Ellis, Lieut. Carlisle, Mr. Illesly and others who have helped us to make this tournament a success. They have been present here night after night through the rain and stress of the weather. I must not forget Colonel Benson. I must thank him for having given us a Cup for the best fight during the tournament."

Before presenting prizes and medals to winners and runners up General Richardson said :—"Before I give away prizes I wish to congratulate Colonel Hume and the management on the success of the tournament. The tournament has been organized only for the encouragement of novices and in this respect it been successful. I understand that the entries have exceeded one hundred and I hope this trial will result in promising movers. We have seen some keen contests fought in good form and in good spirit. I hope we may see it again. I am sure men of the Native Army have to thank Colonel Hume for having got them out to show them boxing and to give them a chance of [illegible]. This encourages a comaradarie which is a very important factor in peace and in war. I must thank Colonel Hume and the Officers for the hospitality which they have extended to us night after night."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

Ownership Disputed.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by one G. V. Pradhan, the original defendant and appellant, against one Appa Gamaji Rao, the original plaintiff and respondent. This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover possession of certain property on the ground that it belonged to him. The defendant denied the plaintiff's title, and set up his own in the Court of first instance. Issues were raised such as are generally raised in ejectment suits of the kind. The first issue was as to the title, but it was held by the Subordinate Judge of Murbad that the plaintiff had no title except one acquired by adverse possession for 12 years. Accordingly he passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Thana upheld the Subordinate Judge's finding and confirmed his decree. The plaintiff had possession of the land for 11 years, when one Kashinath sued him to recover possession as owner. In the first Court, Kashinath succeeded and in execution of his decree recovered possession of the land. The present plaintiff having appealed, that decree was reversed. The plaintiff applied to the Court for restoration of possession which he had lost in execution of the first Court's decree. Before he could obtain restitution, the present defendant had somehow gone into possession. When, therefore the plaintiff went to take possession in execution of the decree he had in his favour in the litigation with Kashinath, he was resisted by the present defendant. The question is whether the plaintiff is entitled to tack on to his possession of eleven years, the one year during which Kashinath was in possession. Their Lordships remarked that both the lower Courts have held that he was so entitled, and before them Plaintiff had relied on the ruling contained in *Dagdu versus Kalu*. Their Lordships further remarked that the lower Court's decree in favour of the plaintiff based on the finding as to his title by adverse possession cannot stand. The plaintiff must be regarded as having no title unless he is entitled to rely upon the possession which he had till Kashinath dispossessed him as proof of his title as between himself and the defendant. The lower Appellate Court must determine that question. The lower Appellate Court has not determined the question of defendant's title. In determining that question the lower Appellate Court must have regard to the rule of law that "where a person in possession is ousted by one who has no right, the former is entitled to recover by virtue of the possession he has held, even though that possession was without any title" because possession is a substitutional right or interest which exists and has legal incidents and advantages apart from the true owner's title (I. L. R. 23 Madras 179, I. L. R. 6 Bombay 215). It appeared to their Lordships from the judgment of the Subordinate Judge that the defendant had got into possession in collusion with Kashinath after the latter had been defeated in his litigation with the plaintiff, Whether that is so or not, their Lordships are not entitled, in second appeal, to decide, But if the plaintiff is proved to have been in peaceful possession, when Kashinath dispossessed him, and if the defendant is found to have no title to the property, the plaintiff will be entitled to a decree. Their Lordships have therefore sent the issues, "Was the plaintiff in peaceful possession of the land in dispute when Kashinath dispossessed him, and has defendant proved his title to the the land ?" for determination by the lower Appealate Court upon the evidence as it stands on record.

A NEGLIGENT SYCE.

In the High Court, the Hon, Mr, Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the application for revision made by Ajodhia Ramkaran, (a syce in the employ of Mr. Charles De Courcy Hughes, of Palli Hill, Bandra, in the Thana District), who had been convicted, on 4th May last by Mr. E. H. Waterfield, First Class Magistrate, of neglecting to take order with his master's horse under his charge, on the evening of 30th April; and thereby causing risk of danger to persons and carriages, in the crowded station-yard. Mr. Tarachand, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. D N Pilgamkar, pleader, appeared for the accused: Mr. M. M. Karbhari, pleader, appeared for Mr. Hughes, who was the complainant in the case.

On arrival at the Bandra Station, Mr. Hughes was informed by Mrs. Holmes about his horse having bolted, and his carriage having been overturned. Confusion was caused by the accident among the persons present, and among the carriages there. Another witness to the accident was Mrs. Laidlaw. Complainant had given strict injunctions to the accused never to let go the horse's head: instead of minding these, he stood talking to another syce, and the horse bolted.

Accused's defence, which was substantiated by affidavits of two persons, Jaga Manohar and Sukhnandan Kuber, was to the effect that the summons having been served upon him on the afternoon of the 3rd, and the trial having come on the 4th, he had hardly any time to engage a pleader for his defence. Seeing the horse bolt, he tried to stop it: he stuck to the mane; but was shaken off, and knocked down. Under the circumstances, the charge of neglect, of which he was convicted by the Magistrate under Section 289 of the Penal Code, and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, must be held to be not proved.

He was convicted on 4th May, and he applied to the High Court for revision on the 10th of the same month. Bail was granted to him: Rs. 30 in his own recognisance, and one surety for a like amount. On compliance with the conditions he was enlarged, after his having undergone seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction; but reduced the sentence to the period already undergone by the accused.

THE SETH OF THE KAPOLE BANIA CASTE.

Yesterday at the High Court, the Hon. Mr Justice Davar heard a suit brought by Tribhowandas Manguldas Nathoobhoy against Anandrao Luxuman Pai, in which the plaintiff asked the Court to determine whether, on the true construction of clause 2 of the Will of Sha Nagurdas Parbhudas Tijoriwalla, dated 19th September 1899, the plaintiff had not been appointed a trustee of the property therein named with the defendant for the purposes therein mentioned, etc. Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Ardesir Patel, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal Jamsetjee and Hiralal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that Nagurdas Purbhudas died at Bombay on the 19th September 1899, leaving a Will bearing the same date. Probate of this Will was granted to one Sanklibai on the 8th May 1900. Prior to her death, which took place on the 21st February 1903, Sanklibai and the defendant managed the estate. After her death, the defendant enquired of the plainteff whether he would act with him as a trustee, as provided in the second clause of the Will of the deceased, which the plaintiff consented to do. In April 1903, the defendant's attorneys wrote to plaintiff that the defendant was advised by Counsel that the provision in the Will about the nomination of the Seth of the Kapole caste of the Delwada sect as a trustee jointly with the defendant, was void, and that the defendant proposed to take the opinion of the Court in the matter; and that until he had done so, he expressed his inability to give effect to the plaintiff's appointment as trustee. The defendant by this representation induced the plaintiff to refrain from taking steps to get himself appointed trustee and obtain possession of the property jointly with the defendant, and apply it towards the charitable purposes mentioned in the Will. Defendant, however, had not yet applied to the Court for opinion and had remained in sole possession of the entire property. He had declined to give the plaintiff any information about the property, its nature or its *quantum*, and his dealings with the same. He had even declined to produce for the plaintiff's inspection the Counsel's opinion referred to in his attorney's letter. The plaintiff was the Seth appointed by the Kapole caste of the Delwada sect at the time of the death of Sanklibai, and also now holds the same position.

By a summons, dated 25th March 1907, the defendant was required to attend in Court for the determination of the questions :—Whether on the true construction of clause 2 of the Will of Sha Nagurdas Parbhudas Tijoriwalla, the plaintiff had not been appointed a trustee of the property therein named with the defendant? Whether the estate of the deceased should not be administered by the Court Whether the moveable and immoveable property left by the deceased should not be forthwith sold, and whether a receiver should not be appointed to receive and sell the same, etc.?

The plaintiff and Jamnadas Lukhmidas Mody, the Secretary of the Kapole Bania caste, were examined, and his Lordship appointed the plaintiff a trustee of the estate of the deceased along with the defendant. Costs were ordered to come out of the estate.

AN ORDER IN FAVOUR OF MINORS.

On the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar has passed a consent decree in the suit instituted by Mahomed Hussain Cassum Nanjee and others, against Mr. R. D. Setna, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Currim Cassum Nanjee, an insolvent, and Mr. R. Ditmar, lamp merchant, in which the plaintiffs claimed their share in their father's estate.

The plaintiffs were the two minor sons and three minor daughters of Cassum Nanji, a Khoja merchant, who died leaving behind him considerable immoveable properties, of the value of over two lakhs of rupees. Currim, the elder son, divided the property with his brother's Salleh Mahomed and Hassum. He carried on the business of the firm, and in his books of account had credited the shares of the minors for Rs. 90,000. He subsequently became an insolvent and the estate vested in the Official Assignee. Currim had also passed an equitable mortgage of one of the deceased's properties to the defendant, R. Ditmar. The case was heard before the vacation, and now the parties came to a settlement. By the terms of the consent decree it was declared that the minor plaintiffs had a first charge on all the estate of the insolvent now in the hands of the Official Assignee, or which might hereafter be received by him, to the extent of Rs. 90,000. It was also ordered that the first defendant should pay to the second defendant Rs. 10,200 and the taxed costs in full satisfaction of the second defendant's equitable mortgage; and that the second defendant should hand over the title deeds in respect thereof. The first defendant was appointed Receiver; and he was ordered to sell the house and deposit the balance of cash and securities with the Accountant-General to the credit of the minors, etc.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 21.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The admission to the Indian Order of Merit is notified of Lance Daffadar Malak of the Zhob Levey Corps, and with a money reward of Rs. 150, for conspicuous bravery on the occasion of the attack by raiders upon a party of the Zhob Levy Cavalry escorting the Mail between Mir Ali Khel and Moghal Kot last September.

Indian Medical Service.—Lieut.-Colonels C. Monk and C. F. Willis, revert temporarily to Military employ.

Capt. J. H. Murray, I. M. S., to be Civil Surgeon, Port Blair.

Dr. J. Vogel, Archaeologist, Northern Circle, is granted three months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. O. Hughes is posted as Commandant of the Mekran Levy Corps.

Captain J. W. Watson, I.M.S., has one year's leave.

Major W. Warner has six months' leave.

Captain C. W. Keene is posted for employment with the Frontier Militia.

Rules are notified requiring all persons other than Indians or Tibetans, visiting or residing in Kashmir, to provide themselves with passes which may be granted by the Resident in Kashmir and which must be supplemented by a special permission when travelling by certain routes. Military and Civil Officers of British Government are exempted from this regulation so far as visiting Kashmir is concerned.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Graham is appointed Supernumerary Botanist, Imperial Agricultural Department.

Mr. Oliver has been confirmed in the Civil Veterinary Department, U P.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dinwiddie, Examiner of Accounts, has been permitted to retire.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Porter, Mint Master, Calcutta, is granted six months' leave and Captain MacCormick Deputy Mint Master officiates.

Mr. [illegible] S. Venkatsaraman has been appointed a probationer on the Enrolled List and attached to the office of the Accountant-General Bengal.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Volkers has been confirmed as Secretary to the Board.

A Resolution of the Government of India states that the time has now arrived for a general reduction in the rates charged for the carriage of salt by railways in order that the freight may be more in keeping with the present value of the commodity carried and also still further to cheapen the cost of salt to the consumer, and the Railway Board accordingly direct that on and after 1st December next the maxima and minima rates for salt on railways administered by the State shall be the same as those prescribed for coal.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Colonel F. H. R. Drummond to be substantive Colonel and temporary Brigadier-General.

Leave granted to Captain Cumberlege, Cantonment Magistrate, is extended to the end of November, 1908.

Lieut.-Colonel N. Chatterjee, I.M.S., retires with effect from the 18th instant.

Brevet-Colonel Drummond is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst holding the appointment of Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Henderson officiates as Controller of Military Accounts.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Commander Hewett is appointed Port Officer, Karachi.

Cammander Piffard retires from service.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, June 22.

NO.

NOTICE.

A Ladies Concert will be held at the B V A Club on Saturday next the 22nd instant, commencing at 9 p.m. to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Corps. Members of the Corps and Club, and particularly past members are invited. Members are requested to wear either Khaki or Mess Kit.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Actg Adjt., B. V. A.

The question whether a sword stick is an arm within the meaning of Section II of the Arms Act, was argued before Justices Mitter and Caspersz of the Calcutta High Court on the 13th inst. It arose out of an appeal preferred by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam against the order of acquittal passed by the Deputy Magistrate of Comilla in the case in which Satish Chunder Roy was charged with carrying arms. The Advocate-General appeared for the Crown and Mr. Roy for the accused. The Advocate-General contended that the acquittal should be set aside and accused convicted of the offence he was charged with, because a sword stick was nothing more nor less than a sword inside a stick. Under the Arms Act accused was not entitled to go about with a sword without a license. The Deputy Magistrate's judgment was not sound. He was in error in stating that the definition of the word "sword" given in Webster's dictionary was what he had put down in his judgment. The Court reserved judgment

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Continued.*)

Referring to the Irrigation Commission's remarks on the *Bandhara* system in their Report, Part II, paragraph 192—Has any action been taken and if any, what to encourage the development of this class of irrigation?

Referring to Government Resolutions of 13th October and 15th December 1904 sanctioning enhanced waterrates on the Krishna and Gokak Canals, will Government be pleased to furnish the Council with a brief statement of considerations which have been held to justify such enhancement of the rates?

In view of the high and increasing prices of fuel in the different districts particularly of the Deccan, will Government be pleased to inform the Council what arrangements exist or are in contemplation for the supply of cheap fire-wood to the agricultural classes, agreeably to the recommendations embodied in Dr. Voelcker's Report?

Has Government in contemplation the institution of an Industrial Survey of the Presidency on lines anologous to those on which such Surveys have already been instituted in Madras and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL:—

Letter from Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, dated the 5th April 1907, regarding the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

Reply to question No. 5 put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind *alias* Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th April 1907.

Reply to question No. 9 (c) put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th April 1907.

Reply to question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th April 1907.

Explanation of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1907-1908.

BILLS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY :—

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.—*First Reading*.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	3	3	89
Total plague deaths to date	140,754		
Same date last year	7	6	116

The Bishop of Hereford, in his triennial charge at Hereford Cathedral, asked why it was that the Nonconformist ministers were, as a rule, so much more keen and active than the majority of the country clergy in the cause of temperance. The clergy in one deanery had replied that they were against a temperance conference, because temperance meetings did more harm than good. It was, the bishop said, a singular view to be held by a body of clergy in a district, in which a great deal of drunkenness prevailed. He lamented that the younger clergy were not as much as they ought to be a visiting and pastoral clergy, but were too easily satisfied with services in church, and very much attracted and occupied by athletic sports, and other social amusements, which should be subordinated to their duty and calling. Such things as gambling at bridge or attendance at race meetings were quite out of keeping with a clergyman's profession.

WINTER ECZEMA.

Terrible Skin-scourge yields to Zam-Buk—40 years' suffering ended.

That terrible skin-scourge, eczema, occurs during the winter months in a more violent form than at any other season, the accompanying pain and irritation being increased by the cold.

Mrs. Frances Wakefield, of 6 Hastings Place, Stratton, Cirencester, inherited the disease, and suffered with it for no less than forty years. Her case seemed hopeless, but Zam-Buk has at last been the means of ending her misery and restoring to her that priceless boon—a healthy skin.

Mrs. Wakfield, who is 56 years of age, was interviewed by a "North Wilts Herald" reporter, and said :—"I began to suffer with the dreadful winter eczema when I was 15 years of age. Every winter the joints of my arms and knees, as well as my shins, were covered with a thick white scale, which dropped off and was replaced by other scales periodically. The parts ran with water very badly, and the rags got wet almost directly I put them on. The complaint was very irritating, and caused me almost unbearable pain

"I have been under some of the best doctors, and some years ago I had to go to an infirmary at Gloucester, where I was attended by three head physicians. I stayed for two months, but their care was only temporary. Last winter the disease was worse than ever, and I thought I would try Zam-Buk. By the time I had started a second box I could see that the dreadful complaint was dying away, and the pain and irritation got less and less. I continued the dressings of Zam-Buk for several weeks encouraged all the time by steady improvement, and now I am completely cured. I have kept well ever since, and my skin is quite healthy and sound now."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for all humours of the skin and scalp, including pimples, boils, eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, barber's rash, bad legs, diseased ankles, sore backs, poisoned wounds, rashes, eruptions, piles, &c. Keep a box handy at home for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, festering, spots, chafings, shaving sores, chapped hands, sore faces, cracked lips, chilblains, chill, sore throat, pains, &c. Of all chemists, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, for Re. 1/ & Rs. 2/4 per box. The 2/4 size is most economical for family use, as it contains nearly four times the Re. 1/ box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 22nd June, 1907.

Zam-Buk
"RUB IT IN."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PRETTY EVERY DRESSES.

Of the many ideas in evening frock one sees, there are none more interesting than those in which various chiffons are superimposed to gain a mysterious glow of colour, and none more generally useful and satisfactory than those of chiffon or ninon, with a border from the knees or a dado we might call it, of soft satin. Such a frock need not be very extravagant—the idea is, indeed, rather good for a "do-up." A chiffon frock that has got rather injured about the edges can be dadoed with satin, and also raised at the waist to do away with the spoiled places there; which manœuvre might make a last-season's frock almost "as good as new." The very soft Liberty satins are delightful for this purpose, and make a frock hang with much grace. The entire chiffon frock is, of course, modish this season, as is the entire satin frock, but the most charming effect comes of the blending of both. It goes without saying that the junction of satin and chiffon must be contrived with embroderies or appliques of lace. A frock of this description was elaborately embroidered at this point with bunches of grapes, simulated entirely by tiny silk buttons, and the idea was very new and very bewitching.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH TASTE.

Still, no one can deny the superiority of French taste. It is as perfect in line as it is in detail. One of our greatest faults is to fail in the former. We lose the original idea in a maze of unnecessary complications which add nothing to beauty. Too often in our gowns we cannot see the wood for the trees. But then we English are parvenus in dress. Our ideas are the growth of yesterday, and cannot compete with the ancient regime of French taste which has ruled the world for centuries. It is not so very long ago that we awoke to the fact that the beautiful in clothes is worth cultivating. In the course of years, who knows, we, too, may rise to greatness.

BEAUTIFUL NEGLIGEES IN A NOVEL FORM.

Fashion, always intent upon designing new fascinations for her devotees, has introduced a fresh delight in a coat and skirt negligee specially dedicated to the boudoir. A beautiful example shown to me the other day was made entirely of Cluny lace and needle-run net. The skirt and coat were quite separate affairs, and both were run through with broad pale blue satin ribbon, in the former case used as the beading of the deep flounce that edged the skirt; in the latter as that of bracelets upon the lace sleeves and a loose waist girdle. Another tempting accessory of the same type is a short coat which is intended to be slipped over the evening dress after its wearer has reached home exausted, and is taking the basin of bread and milk or the bowl of soup that the doctors so highly recommend as a "nightcap" for society women after the nerve-racking excitements of the day.

MEERUT BANK BURGLARY.

Successful Appeal of Prisoner Debi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

In the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Richards had before him on Wednesday the appeal of Debi a *chaukidar* who was convicted by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Meerut of having abetted a gang of burglars who committed house breaking and theft at the premises of the Head Office of the Upper India Bank, Limited, in Meerut, on the night of the 12th November, 1906.

It appears that on that night locks on the northern side of the Bank's premises were broken open, the Manager's room entered, boxes and drawers of his office table thoroughly overhauled; then one of the strong rooms entered and a box containing jewellery and ornaments placed in the Bank's custody by Mr. Forbes, Executor of the Estate of Mrs. Orde, taken away and broken open in the garden attached to the Bank, and its contents, valued at Rs. 6,000 by Mr. Forbes, appropriated.

Some time later one Dharam Dass, who was arrested and tried at Delhi for theft of a bicycle, confessed to having committed other crimes, one of which was the robbery at the Meerut Bank. He spoke to having been invited to try his hand at the Bank premises, by Sitaram peon, and Debi *chaukidar* of the Bank and by one Sahibdad Khan, a discharged cavalry trooper who was in collusion with them.

From information given by Dharam Das property taken away from the box in the Bank's strong room was traced to various persons and identfied by Mr. Forbes. A number of persons was convicted at the trial and Debi *chaukidar*, who was an old man of about eghty years of age, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The only prisoner who appealed was Debi.

Mr. Justice Richards held that, while there was no doubt of the serious nature of the burglary at the Bank and some ground for suspecting the *chaukidar* on duty, he was not prepared to say that Debi's guilt had been established beyond all reasonable doubts. His Lordship went minutely into the confession of Dharam Das who was undoubtedly in the affair, and found that his statements with regard to his accomplices could not be relied on. His Lordship therefore set aside the conviction and sentence, and finding Debi *chaukidar* not guilty directed his immediate release.

SEASONAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 21.

Rain has now extended into the United Provinces and heavy showers fell last night at Simla and other hill stations. But signs are already apparent that the first onset of the monsoon is weakening.

The numbers of people under relief in Darbhangha fell by 1,200 last week owing, no doubt, to the recent rain having made work available in the fields but 34,000 are still in receipt of Government assistance.

Throughout the rest of India little change has taken place since last week in the agricultural outlook except that the price of food gains still tends upwards over a considerable portion of Upper India and especially in Eastern Bengal and Assam, where 9 1 2 seers is the lowest now quoted for common rice, the majority of the districts reporting rates ranging for 8 to 7 seers, and from 7 to 6 being recorded in several stations.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 19th June.

Good rain during week in parts Surat and Konkan, moderate in parts Kaira, Broach, Deccan, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda and Mahi Kantha and slight in parts Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, and Bijapur, Palanpur, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation still in progress, Sowing of kharif crops continues in parts of Sind, Konkan and Karnatak and commenced in Gujarat, Nasik and Satara. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Drinking water sufficient except in parts of Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation purposes insufficient in parts of Surat, Deccan, Karnatak and Baroda. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak 20 to 43 per cent., in Deccan 25 to 31 per cent, and elsewhere 11 to 45 per cent, less than normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment. During the week ending 8th instant 25 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

SUIT AGAINST VICTORIA MILLS.

Recovery of Wages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, June 21.

An interesting point in law was disposed of yesterday by the Judge of the Small Causes Court in the case in which Mr. Raymond, lately Engineer in the employ of the Victoria Mills Company, sought to recover from his late employers a full month's pay under the following circumstances :—

On the 4th instant Mr. Raymond resigned his post subject to a month's notice which was rejected the same evening, the Mills holding him to the full period of his engagement in terms of his letter of November, 1905, accepting the appointment. On the evening of the 5th instant, prior to the *fracas* between Messrs. Raymond and Bain, Mr. Raymond received a further letter accepting his notice with the request to sever his connection on the 15th instant instead of working the full month out, which Mr. Raymond agreed to on the condition of being paid his whole month's pay. On the morning of the 6th instant when Mr. Raymond went to work he was requested to leave, which he refused to do without written instructions. At 10 a. m. the same day, he received these instructions in writing with a cheque for five days' pay, stating he was dismissed.

The cheque was returned and the present suit instituted for the month's pay. The Judge decreed 15 days' pay without costs.

APOLLO

THE IDEAL ATHLETE

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PROSTRATION AND DEPRESSION.

"Apollo" tells how to avoid wasted effort.

"APOLLO," the Ideal Athlete, the embodiment of physical grace and symmetrical muscular development, pays a glowing tribute to the wonderful curative and invigorating properties of Phosferine. Even "Apollo's" superb physique was not proof against attacks of Sciatica and Neuralgia, and he declares that a course of Phosferine quite cured these disorders and completely dispelled the weariness and exhaustion consequent upon over-training.

All the brilliant athletes in the kingdom have recognized the merits of Phosferine and expressed their appreciation in much the same words as "Apollo." Without exception, from Royalty downwards, every class of brain and manual worker has placed on record with us the marvellous benefits they have derived from Phosferine. As editor of a health magazine, "Apollo" further relates that he found the tonic invaluable for relieving brain-fag.

"APOLLO" writes:—"When I left South America, some six years ago, I had a bad attack of Sciatica, which left me prostrated and totally unfit. An agent of yours in Southport recommended Phosferine, and a few bottles soon put me right again, since then I have used it for Neuralgia, and found it a real good thing. Over-training and sustained exertion tries one considerably, and for the weariness so induced, Phosferine is the only remedy that quickly pulls me round, especially have I found it give relief in the tired feeling, caused by depressing or hot weather. A good deal of brain work falls to my share in my journalistic work, and in this, Phosferine has for some years been a great friend to me, and whenever I can, I always give it a good word, for it is a remedy that has never failed me."—June 6, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Indigestion | Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility | Stomach Disorders, Brain-Fag, Sleeplessness, Exhaustion | Influenza, Headache, Hysteria, Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living physicians.

The Remedy of Kings

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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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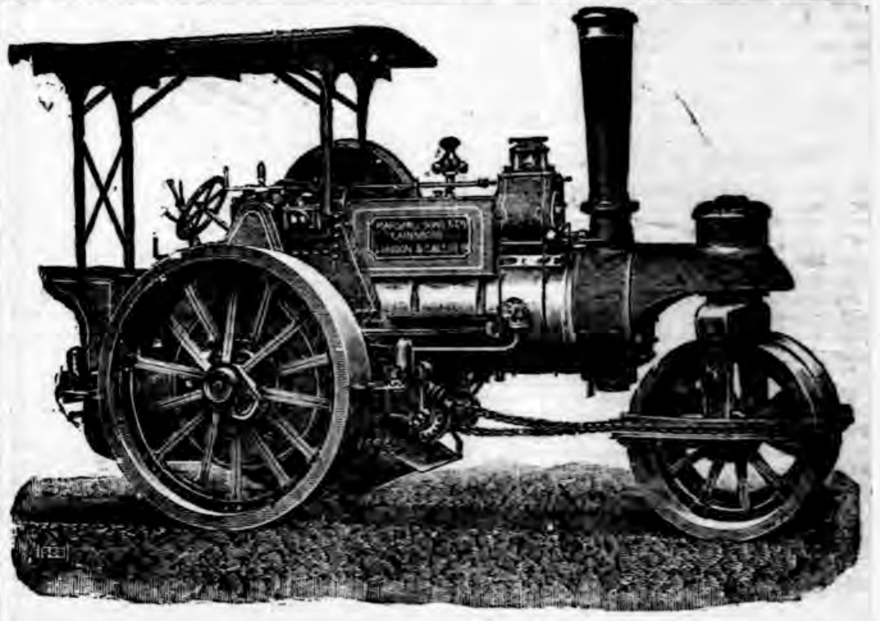

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

PRISON ROMANCES.

Love has been laughing at the locksmiths again, and a man sentenced for the rest of his natural life to penal servitude in a German prison has just married his gaoler's daughter. A somewhat similar thing recently happened in an English prison, though the term to which the bridegroom was sentenced was a shorter one. He was a man bearing an honoured name which he had humbled in the dust. While he yet prospered he proposed to the woman he loved. She refused him. Perhaps the sequel was a matter of cause and effect. Anyhow he fell, and the vicar of a West End church when visiting a famous penal settlement, found him there. Who acted as intermediary we are not told, but the broken man received on morning a note saying, "You once asked me to marry you. I said 'No.' Perhaps if you asked me again the result might be different." From his prison cell he made the second proposal, and was accepted, and the clergyman who had found him in gaol married him to the noble-hearted woman who had come as an angel to him in his sorrow.

AN UNIMPEACHABLE PROOF.

A different story comes from a French penal settlement, where a male convict and a female convict desired to marry. Such marriages are not uncommon, and the governor offered no objection. He asked only that he should be supplied with proof that the man was single. A priest volunteered to get the neccessary proofs. "Were you not married in France?" he asked. "I was," the man answered. "And your wife is dead? "She is." "Have you any documentary evidence to show that she is dead?" "I have not." "That being so," said the priest, "I am afraid that I must decline to marry you." There was an awkward pause, and the man looked with embarrassment at his prospective bride. "I could prove that my former wife is dead," he said, slowly, at last. "How can you prove it?" he was asked. And he answered, "I was sent here for killing her." The marriage followed.

"MAN PROPOSES—"

The Bishop of Rochester paints a dismal picture of the fate of the clergyman who is too old properly to discharge his duties, yet too poor to resign. One such case as told in his reminiscences by the Rev. R. W. Hiley is not without humour. A middle-aged man in very poor health advertised his living for sale, and the announcement, to make it the more attractive to intending purchasers, included the statement that the occupant was failing in health so that there was a prospect of an early vacancy. A father and son went down to see what progress down the hill the incumbent was making. They saw the invalid visit the church, conduct the morning service, and preach for thirty minutes; in the afternoon conduct another service, baptise some infants and church their mothers; then, in the evening, preach for another fifty minutes. "Father," said the son with hopes, "that old cock ain't going yet!" and the two returned to London heavy of heart.

THE LAST FIRST.

But a young man with money and ambition did come along and buy the living. He had other property in the neighbourhood, and intended to build himself a mansion, and without undue haste act the squarson of the place. Often he would tell the sick man of what he would do when he assumed the reins. Meanwhile the creaking door continued on its hinges. The young man grew to middle-age, and finally died, and the man, whom he had come to succeed, conducted his funeral service. For twenty years after the man who had bought the living had gone to his last rest the invalid toiled on. The advertisements had announced the prospect of an early vacancy, but the ailing vicar reached the respectable age of four-score and twelve, and died fifty two-years, after the sale of his living.

"SET A THIEF—"

If lynch law is to be suppressed, the court before which Judge Loving, of Nelson County, Virginia, is arraigned for murder, will find it difficult to escape convicting him. On his own admission he murdered a man against whom an unsubstantial charge was made, and now he is on trial for the offence. It is a curious turning of the tables. We have had the same sort of inversion, but from the opposite end, more than once in England. The most romantic case was that of Chief Justice Popham, who was a highwayman. The good angel of his life, his wife presently induced him to forswear his evil life, and turn to the study of the law. He bade her give his associates a great farewell feast; then he settled down to study. A strong and able man, he worked day and night until he was able to take his place in court on the judicial bench. He was an exemplary judge, a consummate lawyer, according to Campbell, and absolutely fearless. He was not lenient with thieves. Indeed, none went more surely to the gallows from his court than the man convicted before him of highway robbery.

THE KNELL OF A PLAGUE.

The last of the opium dens in Pekin has now been closed, a cable from the Chinese capital informs us. This is news, which goes to show that the edict was really meant to have effect; that it was not the pretence which some would have had us regard it. Should the opium habit be now stamped out in China the old Empress will have earned immortality. China has before now gone to war in order that she might have the right to keep out the dreadful drug. She could have created out of the drug a lucrative source of revenue; she could even have grown it upon a vast scale herself. But when these questions were first agitating the world, a British diplomatic representative in China informed his Government: It is a principle of the Chinese Government not to license what they condemn as immoral. I know they glory as to the superiority in principle of their own Government, and scorn those Governments that tolerate such vices and convert them into a source of pecuniary advantage or public revenue." It looks as if China is to give the Western world a lead.

A MILK-AND-WATER POLICY.

The faddists of yesterday have become the pioneers of what is to be the reform of to-morrow. The question of impure milk of adulterated milk, of milk treated with poisonous preservatives, has become so serious that, if legislation be not called for, local regulations will be more strictly enforced. It has been proved beyond doubt, in spite of Dr. Koch's assertion to the contrary, that consumption is caused in human beings through milk containing the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis; yet there is at present nothing to prevent the unscrupulous dairyman from selling such milk. It is a known fact that the use of the so-called preservatives is inimical to health, yet in town and country, especially the country, preservatives are used with impunity. It is well known that London pays £30,000 a year for the water which her milkmen put into the milk which they sell us pure, but London still buys watered milk.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

The legitimate profits of the dairy business are high. The farmer gets from 7d. to 8d. per gallon for the milk; the retailer makes never less than cent. per cent, on that, even without eking out the supply with water. Cream realises 6s. 6d. per gallon wholesale, and sold in the ordinary way, brings the dairyman 16s. per gallon. In the restaurant the same cream, which by this time will probably have added considerably to its store of "preservatives," will bring the man who sells 400 per cent. Gold mines and gems, rich and rare, could hardly yield a better return than the milk and cream business, even if it be worked as a moderately honest enterprise. When, however, it is learned that the authorities of a great manufacturing town, after going into the question, find the milk supplied so bad that it would pay them to provide pure milk at their own expense and so save the cost in pauper funerals which every year falls upon them, it is obvious that the profits illegitimately reaped must be quite astounding.

FOR PRINCIPLE'S SAKE.

Miss Marie Lloyd, who was under contract not to appear at Glasgow within a certain period, has had her agreement set aside. The conditions by which she was bound have been declared "one-sided," and she is free to carol gaily in the second city of the Empire when it pleases her so to do. Similar actions were tried in the old days of rivalry between opera companies in London, and the artist generally proved victorious. A syndicate cannot prevent an artist from earning his or her bread, no matter what be the agreement signed. The principle is as dear as the actual victory, though it may not weigh the heavier in the winner's estimation.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY **AMMONIA**

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

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LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

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TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS

In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

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Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for ***Immediate Delivery.***
MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Absolutely untouched by hand.

Made entirely by Machinery.

Gives Rest to the Brain and Nervous System

MALTED MILK contains all the solid contents of milk in a Powdered form, which dissolves completely in water.
It is the best, purest, and most easily assimilated of all prepared foods.
It is more effectual than any drugs for Sleepless People.
It maintains health and vitality, and restores them when the health is impaired.
It can be prepared in various ways according to Season and palate.
It can be taken hot or cold, and is ready in a few moments in either form.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah, and Ceylon; and
Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy.

Impure blood blotches the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions. Mr. G. W. Burtner, Keezletown, Va., tells of the bad condition he was in, and how he was cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Shortly after leaving college, I was troubled with a skin disease which showed itself first at the ankles. Physicians pronounced it eczema, and treated me for that

complaint. The eruption crept slowly up my limbs, and on the body, until it enveloped the whole frame. It gave me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid which would exude from under the scales. I treated it for over three years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles of this medicine, and was completely cured—my skin becoming as smooth and clear as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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Popular Pastries.

The pastries that are the most popular with boys and girls and the most wholesome for everybody, are those that are made at home with

Brown & Polson's

raising powder,

"Paisley Flour"

Makes home baking easy and pleasing. Recipes in every tin.

You want beautiful teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and

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"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

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Pianola.

The Pianola is the best Piano-Player on the Market.

The Pianola can be seen and heard at S. Rose & Co.'s Piano Show-rooms.

The Pianola, in Stock from Rs. 350 to Rs. 975

The Angelus	... ... ,,	675
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The Pianotor	... ... ,,	350
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MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or [illegible] free [illegible] MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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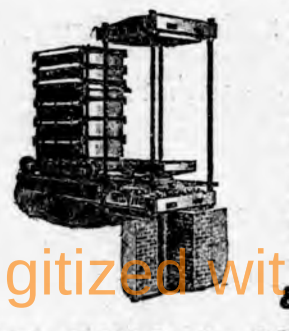

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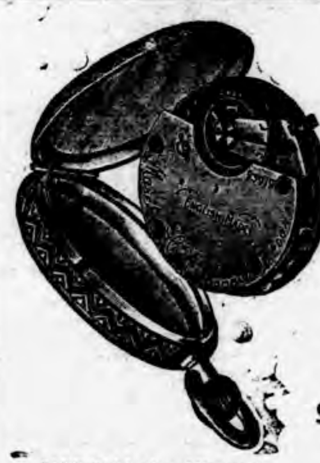
ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

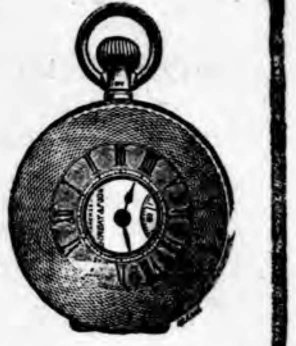


Lady's Watch. view of Movement

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.



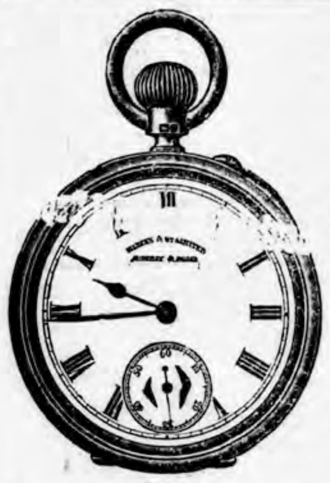
OPEN FACE ½ HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead best scientifically adjusted escapement. Brequet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.



PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs.	95
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,, ½ Hunting, Silver	... ...	,,	110
,, ,, Gold	... ...	,,	380
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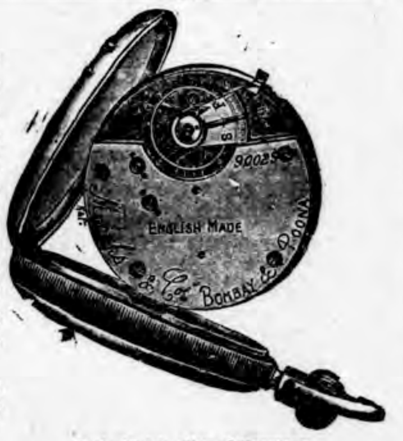
These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.



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One Minute!

THE SUNBEAM
IS THE
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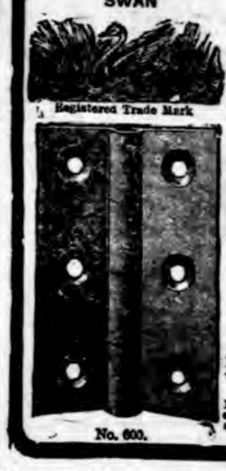

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IRON & STEEL HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
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BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark. Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

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The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

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"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

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SUPPLIED DIRECT TO

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H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece writes:—"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene,' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction."

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It contains all the Elements necessary for building up the Constitution.

A never-failing Source of Strength to those ailing, or weak.

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A most Eminent Bombay Physician and a Specialist for Women and Children writes as follows:—

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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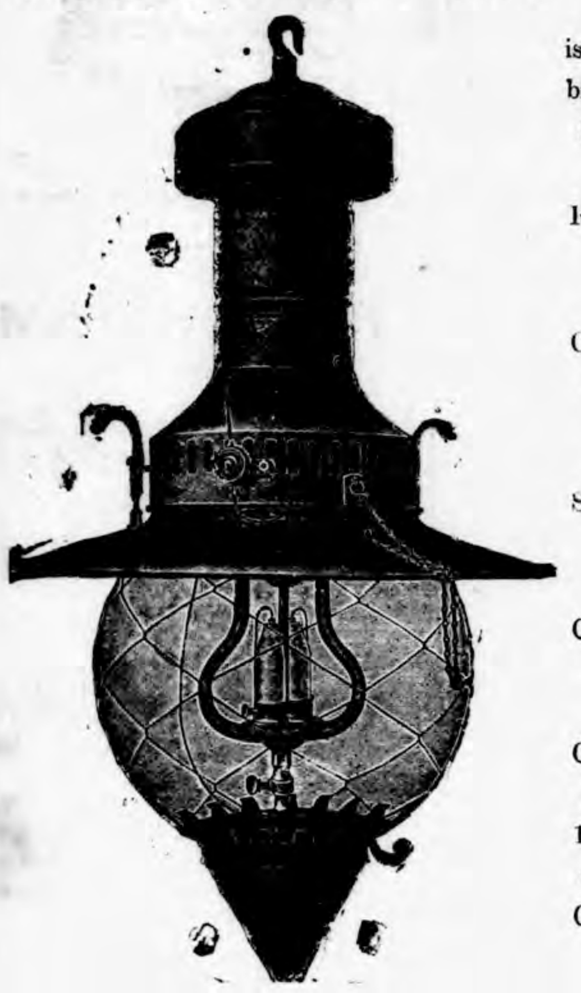

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When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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LARGE SIZE

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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Of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

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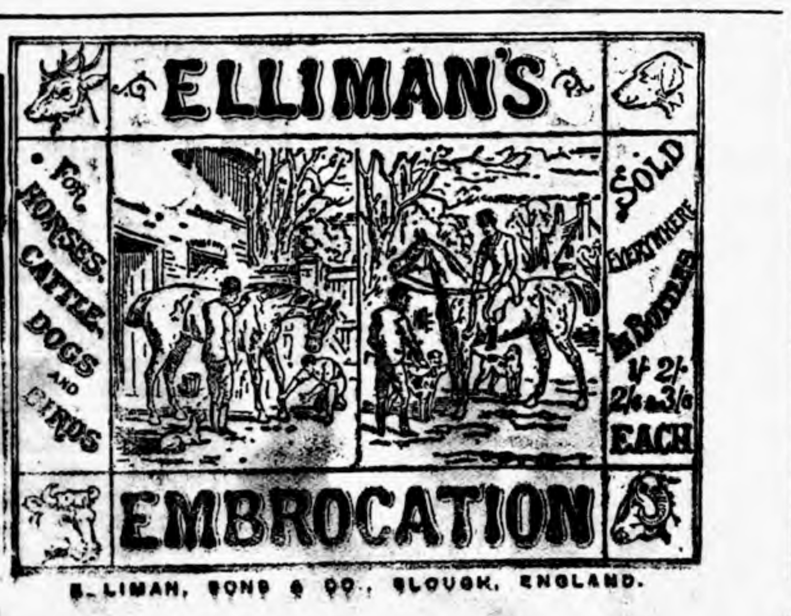

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. **10.**
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Guaranteed for three Years.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

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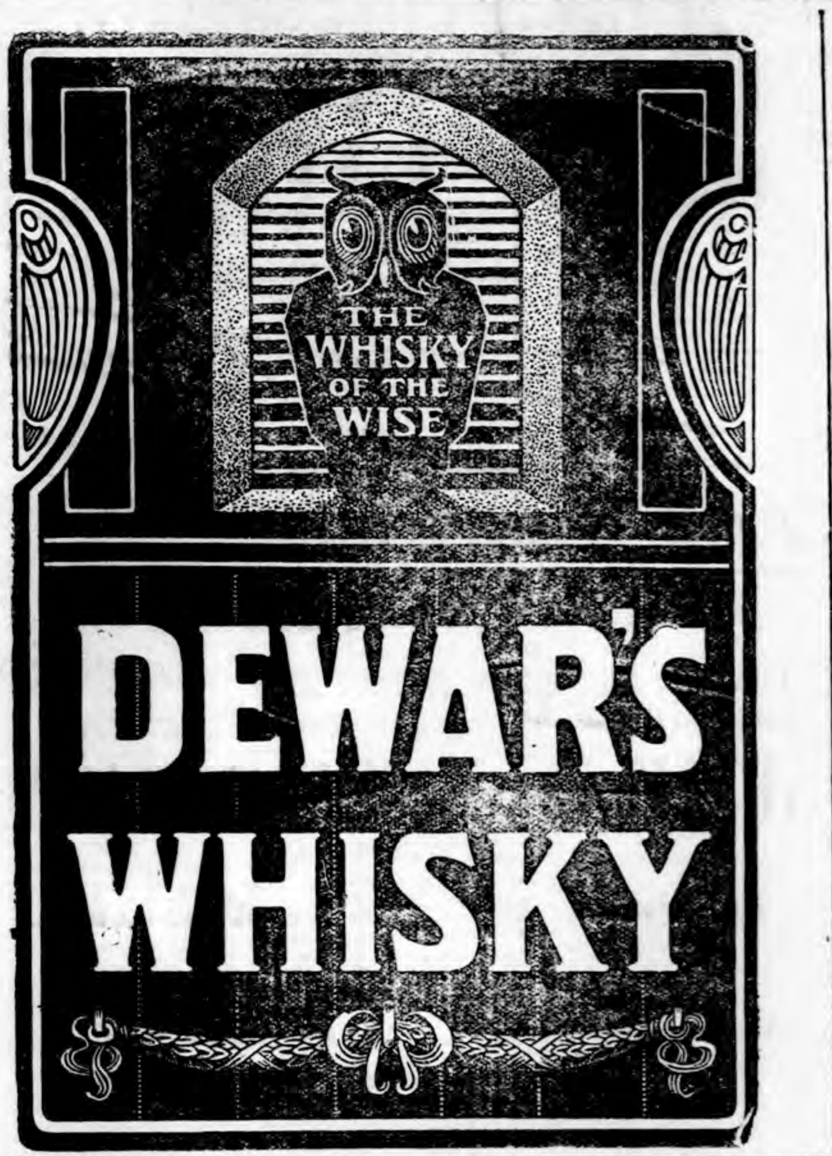

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